OTICE.

Thirty Years G SYRUP has been used usees. It corrects acid-colic, regulates the box-ea, whether arising from and well-tried remedy. of a Family

Pale and Sick

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Satirets, &c. Corsets, &c. Rufflings, Ruch-s, Buttons, &c. rings, Embroid-wels, Fronting Horn Combs. &c. P. GORE 4 CO., 68 and 70 Wabasbay,

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7; at 9 1-2 a. m. MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES', AND IN LEATHER and

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SHOES. LIAMS & CO. 13, 10 a. m.,

TURE, ERAL MESCHANDIER

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The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1875.

LADIES GOODS. &c.

VOLUME 28.

63 and 65 Washington-st.

Being determined to close our entire stock previous to removal to the new and elegant building. Nos. 121 and 123 STATE-ST., we offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

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LADIES' BALBRIGAN HOSE,

5,000 yds Diagonal Suitings At 25c, a Bacrifice.

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BLANKETS AT HALF PRICE.

100 doz. Huck Towels \$2.25 per dozen, old price \$3.50.

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CHOICE HAMBURGH EDGINGS INSERTINGS,

Very Much Under Price. IN LADIES' AND GENTS Underwear

We offer extra quality at 37 1-20, 450, and 50c; sold formerly at 65, 75, and 90c.

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FOR SALE. ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

This Our Plan, Hymn for Lent.
as Livar Little Shamrook. Song. Cherry,
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The La Princess de Trebizonde. Lancers. Meyer.

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His. Gelobrested Polonomer, tot. Howard.

His. Gelobrested Polonomer, sto. Howard.

The above are beautifully printed on full size sheet and property of the prop

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

An Elegant Black Walnut Cash-ier's Desk, octagon shape, and very highly finished. WILDE, BLUETT & CO., State and Madison-sts.

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We have effected arrangements to have Wilmington put as switch at foot of West Washington-st. for the greater convenience of dealers and consciouss. Apply at our main office, No. 1 West Randolph-st. BRACKEBUSH, DICKSON & CO., Miners and Shippers of Coal and Coke.

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We have on hand and are constantly receiving on constrained direct from the Mills, thill stock of ALL Plants of Mills of Mills, the stock of ALL Plants of Mills Process. "Bear Flour" heave the Mills of Mills Process. "Bear Mills of Mills MELLEN, WILLIAMS & WARREN,

GENERAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the THIRD INSTALMENT of esid assessment, with accrued interest thereou, is due and payable at the office of the Son is Park Commission, Room No. 2, Repeblic Life Building, 161 and 162 LaSaliest., until the lat of March seat, when, if not paid, the lots and lands delinquent for said instalment will be returned to be said therefor.

IRON WORKS. TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES. GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS, CLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

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and have this day formed a partmenhip name of Briotnall & Terry, and will consume. The plants, Oulley, and Agicalitaral.

Sir James Murray's Original Fluid Magnesi re the best preparation for Acidity, Indiquents, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agrees or ladies and children. Bold by all them.

BROOKLYN.

A Day of Unprecedented Interest in the Great Trial.

Astonishing Testimony of a Witness Not Previously Notorious.

Mrs. Tilton Seen in the Lap of Mr. Beecher and Their Colloquy Repeated.

The Earlier Part of the Day Filled with Angry Legal Battlings.

The "True Story" Concealing Part of the Truth the Subject of Contention.

Indefationble Efforts of Mr. Evarts to Freient Explanation by Tilton.

The Rulings of the Judge Generally Adverse to the Defense and Many Exceptions Recorded.

Adverse to the Defense and Many
Exceptions Recorded.

"TRUE-ST RY" EXECESIS.
THE MO. SING'S ATLIETY.
Special Dissected. The Chicago Tribuss.

BROCKLYK, N. M., Feb. 16.—To-day was a field-day in the great struggie. It was fruitful in surprises, and, borhap, in disappointments.
Everybody was fresh from a bout with one of the crispest and cleanest wides that ever street the blood like wine, and, therefore, being m good health, severybody was, or ought to have been, in good humor. Yet, withal, there was a nominous gravity in the face of Everta, a nervouscess in the manuer of Shearman, which board no little suitely on the part of Beecher's band. They keenly apprehended what was coming, and, when it came, they were unsurprised.

THE HOYE OF THE PETENEN.

To thoroughly understand the battle-ground of to-day, you must accurately remember the results of the cross-examination. Though it had not effected a contradiction of Tition's testimony in the City Court, it did point to some apparent differences and variations between his open estatements to the larger anditory of the world. Besides impressing a hint upon the jury that he was a free-lover, and attrest of an overlanded in the jury-box, it had a graver and more important results in the results of the cross-examination, indeveloped the part of the cross of a cough history of the world. Besides impressing a hint upon the jury that he was a free-lover, and attrest, as social heresisted, and professor of enough heterodoxies to shock every sect included in the jury-box, it had agrees and more important results in the results of the cross-examination, in developing either one or the other fact, had indeed seriously injured his case. What it developing either one or the other fact, had indeed seriously injured his case. What it developed each of the control of the substantial of the defense to leave unexplained. Evartedesired Thilton's cross-examination to be digested inferentially. Fullerton and Beach three whist had not echnicalities and citations of preceded are burning, of the defense to leave unexplained. Evarts desired Thiton's cross-examination to be digested inferentially. Fullarton and Beach knew that it had to be taken absolutely, and that motives would count far more with the jury than mere acts unexplained, but capable of explication. Hence, from the rising of the curtain this morning, the stage glittered all day long with the shrewdest and most mortal of sword-play. It was thrust and parry, cut and guard, with scarcely ten-minute breathing spells. If Evarts had been Leonidas wedged in the pass of Thermypylis he would not have withstood the Persian onset in a more masterly fashion, nor with fiercer defiance, than he showed to the attrack of his adversaries. They were bent for dear life's sake to dislodge the defense from its inferential standpoint. He was desperately resolute that, if he could help it, no explanations should turn defeat into victory.

A TIPICAL MILEE

was the fiery debate over Thiton's right to testify on his recent examination to be defense over the follow, while Beach and Fullerton took turns in replying to him.

was the flery debate over Tilton's right to testify on his recent examination to the character of the setement he made to Dr. Storrs when he showed that clergymen what is called the "True Story." If the true story had never been coupled with a disclaimer that it was incomplete-ly true, and that there was more behind it, of ly true, and that there was more behind it, of course the jury might have put a very different estimate upon it than they would when the existence of such disclaimer was proved, and the claracter of such disclaimer exhibited. Hence, the efforts of the prosecution to show the disclaimer; hence the fury with which the defense resisted it. Beecher himself, who looked so haggard slithe morning that the dullest perception noted his anxiety, strained his neck to hear the argument. If the lawyers had been hatse haggard sil the morning that the duliest perception noted his anxiety, strained his neck to hear the argument. If the lawyers had been battling about his very life he could not have shown more concern. He ran his fingers over and over again through his hair, and once in a while he would gnaw his yellow note-book, and, though his wife and younger son spoke frequently to him, he made them no answer. He and Evarts realized the gravity of the issue, and, while one contended, the other seemed to be holding up his hands as Aaron held up the hands of Moses on Mount Horeb while Joshus smote the Amalekies. Evarts' whole coul was in the fray. He saw the future depending upon it, and anticipated the effect of the recoil which would follow Tilton's explanation that, not only was the true statement imperfectly true, but that, to such a confidant as Dr. Storrs, he had never pretended that it was the whole truth. His Honor ruled against Evarts' argument, and Evarts, entering his exception, cank into his seat with an air of committied exhaustion and disappointment. The thickest-poiled flygobbler in Court knew that a victory had been won for the plaintiff, and that the "True Story," upon whose proper expission so much depended for Beecher, had, if anything, searched its engineers.

for Beecher, had, if anything, searched its engineers.

NR. THYON'S EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE "TRUE STOR!"

The "True Story" reappeared again. Fullerton asking Tilton his object in exhibiting it to Dr. Storrs and others. Evarts objected, contecting that a person was to be judged by his acts. The Court held that there were very few ac a which could not be characterized and exhibited under law, and permitted the assewer, which was:

which was:

My object in showing that payer to a select number of intelligent people was in order that I might get from them a judgment such as the great put it and appointing a somewhat meekly: "I move to strike all that for head; I was with Ralph.

Q.—Did you reside with Ti'tor? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—I was the first wet-nurse abe that the great put it as a large would have rendered in case it had teen published. I think who we it would affect the jubilic, and thought that if I showed it, here to one and there to another,—to a dozen, or fifteen, or twenty intelligent persons,—their united judgment would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of a jury, or the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant would be to me life the judgment of the plant of

been published, there was, therefore, no act alleged that needed explanation. The question was changed to—"What object did you expect to accomplish by writing that paper?" Evarts again objected, because the basis for the question had been lain in the cross-ramination. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and the answer wal, "My object in the preparation of that parrative was this: Mrs. Woodbull's tale blasting my family had been six weeks before the public. The policy of silence with which we originally agreed to meet it was every day becoming more and more disastrous, carrying down my household to ruin mubilic estimation. I undertook the preparation of a narrative which, os being published, would create in the public mind an impression like this—namely: "We never believed that there was some foundation for it; now here, at last, we have the true story, and it is not as bad as originally reported, and it exonerates Mrs. Tilton." My whole object was to plack up by the roots Mirs. Woodhull's poisonoms tale and plant in its place a story less deleterious, and which would not incriminate my wife."

Q.—What did you say to those gentlemen to whom you showed it? A.—Well, Dr. Storrs, by whose advice I premared the narrative—

Byarts objected, insamnoh as the matter was not adverted to in the cross-examination. Fullerion argued that, having proved Tilton had had a conversation with Storrs, and had presented the document to him, he had a right to avail himself of the well-known rele that the act of a man might be qualified by his words spoken at the time. The Court sustained the latter position, and the answer, as follows, went in subject to exception:

"Dr. Storrs turned to me and easid: 'Tilton, before I can coosuit with you on this subject, or give you any advice worth anything, you minst answer me one question.' I said, 'What is it?' He shen said: 'I want you to tell me whether this narrative we have read is the plain and honest truth, and nothing but the truth; 'I said: 'Well, 'er, I will insort a present th

THE LAST "STATEMENT." THE EXT STATEMENT.

THE EXTRAOBDINARY EVIDENCE OF RATE CARY.

A sensation was provided by Fullerton at about half-past 2. Turning to His Honor, the former requested permission to call another witness, one who was under medical treatment, ness, one who was under medical treatment, and, perhaps, could not attend on any other day. The audience was very wide-awake in a minute. Loud buzzes told of the popular curiosity, and the phalanx held sweet but anxious conference touching the identity of the new-comer. There was a brief consultation among the lawyers, and Tilton descended from the etand to sit with the official stenographer. The crowd exhaled another marrows and then smiddle-awad woman. the official stenographer. The crowd exhaled another murmur, and then a middle-aged woman, plainly dressed, with a pright shawl, appeared like a rather substantial spectre among Tilton's counsel, who passed her from one to another, till the last in the row helped her into the witness-chair. Turping to seat herself, she appeared to be a wholesome frish servant gal, decently clad, with marks of recent illness in her face, and an honest pair of gray syes looking without fear upon the denselv-througed court. A hum of astonishment and speculation filled the room. Deputy-Shepherd Halliday and the Pratorian co-hort exchanged a volume of inquiries. Evarts wrinkted his brows, Shearman adjusted his spectacles, Fullerton toyed with his mustache, and tacles. Fullerton toyed with his mustache, and Beach, artful old dodger as he is, chuckled quietly at the public discomfiture. Mrs. Tilton searched in all her pockets, and at last disunterred a

Q.—How long did she remain there? A.—I their reputations, while the theatric sucoff Kate Cary's debut would have done of Kate Cary's debut would have done stayed there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you return with her to Brooklyn?

Did you return with her to Brooklyn?

stayed there? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you return with her to Brooklyn?
A.—Yes.
Q.—How long did you remain there after she returned? A.—Until the cold weather.
Q.—Cacharine, during the time you lived with Mrs. Tilton did you see Henry Ward Beecher?
A.—I did, sir.
Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him go into Mrs. Tilton's room several times before we went into the country. She shut the door after him, but I did not hear any talk.
Q.—What room was it? A.—Her bedroom.
Q.—What room was it? A.—Her bedroom.
Q.—Where were you? A.—In the next room; there were folding doors between.
Q.—You saw him go in? A.—Yes, sir; and the doors were shut.
Q.—Where was this room with reference to yours? A.—My room was not to Mrs. Tilton's. I had a lounge to sleep ou.
Q.—Did you see anything alse there before the family went to Monticello? A.—No.sir; I did not.
Q.—Did you see anything after their return?
A.—I did, sir.
Q.—What did you see then? A.—I saw her in the back parlor, eitting on Beecher's knes.
Q.—Where were you then? A.—I went into the diming-room to get a glass of water.
Q.—What part of the parlor were they sitting in? A.—In the corner off the parlor and dining-room.
Q.—What time of day was this? A.—It was

Q.—What time of day was this? A.—It was

in? A.—In the corner off the parior and diningroom.

Q.—What time of day was this? A.—It was
coming to dusk.

Q.—What kind of doors were there between?

A.—Folding-doors.

Q.—Weie they open? A.—Yes, sir, a very little
apart, so that you could see.

Q.—Did you see anything size? A.—I saw her
hand on his shoulder, and he said: "How do
you feel, Elizabeth?" She said: "Dear father,
I feel so-so."

Q.—Where was she when she made use of that
language? A.—Sitting on his lap, sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—And did you distinctly hear the words,
"Dear Father"? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Did you see anything else? A.—No, sir,
I did not; I went with my glass of water up
stairs to the nursery, and saidinothing to nobody.

Q.—How long was this after the return from
Monticello? A.—To the best of my recollection, I think about three weeks.

Q.—How often, if at all, beyond the time you
speak of did Beecher call at the house while you
were there? A.—Well, be called several times.
Q.—Give us some idea, if you can, of the number of times be called? A.—He called, I think,
four or fire times before she went to Monticello.
Q.—And after her return? A.—I can't say,
notes and letters came to her, and she would go
down into the parior and see him.
Q.—Did you ever carry any notes for Mrs.
Tilton? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Have you anything by which you can determine the time you left her employ? A.—I
can't recollect the time I left. The difficulty I
had with leaving her was through Beesie Turner.
I had a few words with her.

The remarkable and unexpected story which
Kate Cary had to tell, she told with the utmost
cooless and deliberation. The Beecher's were
not in Court, but the hungry populace enjoyed
the piquant ragout none the less for their absence. The picture of Mrs. Tilton on Beecher's
knee was especially delectable, and her plaintive
"Dear father, I feel so-so," instantly became
a hival catch-word to erstwhile dominant sensations of "a morning star."

During this recitation of the intimacy which,
existing between her pastor and herself, was n

Even the phalanx was dumbfounded.

Even the phalanx was dumbfounded.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Evarts recovered from his emprise when Fullerton blandly said "That's all," and for three-quarters of an hour piled her with random questions. She bore the cross-examination with characteristic tranquitity, and testified to her frequent changes of employment as frankly as she did to glimpsee as to their mutual affection which Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had afforded her. The most material points of the prolonged cross-examination were as follows:

Q.—When did you first see Beecher there?

A.—After I had been there two weeks.

Q.—Did he go into Mrs. Tilton's room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Whe showed him up? A.—Theresa Burke; she told me she opened the door; she

Q.—Who closed the folding-door? A.—Mrs.
Titon; she was sitting up; she was in bed when
the message came up.
Q.—Did you ever see him there again except
when you were occupying this folding-door room?
A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him there again except when you were occupying this folding-door room?
A.—No. sir.
Q.—Had you known Beecher before? A.—I had never seen the gentleman in my life, but often beard tell of him. (Laughter.]
Q.—How did you know that it was him? A.—The un-stairs girls told me it was Beecher.
Q.—Do you know how often he called? A.—Three unes before we left for the country, and sent her three or four baskets of elegant flowers.
Q.—Everybody knew who sent them? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—He snew about them? A.—I don't know.
Q.—When did you first tell any one that you had observed this? A.—Last Friday, sir; to Mrs. Lyons, a charitable lady, who visits the sick in Bellevie. She said if I was well she would get me a place in Brooklyn. I told her I had lived there with Theodors Tilton's family, and she asked me questions, and what I thought of such a thing. I said I did not know. She asked me what I had seen, and I told her.
Q.—That is the way you came to be a witness? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did you have any quarrel or difficulty at that house while you were there as a nurse? A.—Only with Bessie Turner. She struck me with a brush. [Langhter.]
Q.—Did you ever have any difficulty with your employers? A.—Not a word, sir.
Evaria said, rather grimly, "That's all," and, amd a bustle of comment, laughter, and surprisee, Katy Cary disappeared as mysteriously as she had entered. She was a bounshell in the Beecher camp, and some minutes supped by before the faithful recovered from the shock.

THE ALLEGED CREED OF MRS. TILTON.

Tilton returned to the stand, and thereupon the eld struggle recommenced over his right to tell how his wife juetified her violation of her

tell how his wife justified her violation of ner marriage vows.

At last Judge Reilson, who had beamed over the sea of disputation like Eddystone Light-house, flashed his consent to the admission of the desired explanation.

Evarts collapsed like a plucky prize-fighter knocked all out of time, and had just breath enough lett in him to gasp his "Your Honor will please note our exception." Upon which Til-ton:

wrinkled his brows. Shearman adjusted his spectacles. Fullerton toyed with his mustache, and Beach, artful old dodger as he is, chuckled quietly at the rubile discomfiture. Mrs. Tilton searched in all hor pockets, and at last disinterred a pair of gold eye-glasses, through which she gazed with much amazement at the new witness, who stood the raking fire of so many eyes with admirable composure. —

"Kate Cary!" dried the Clerk of the Court, and immediately everybody fell to wondering who Kate Cary might be, and what she had to tell. After hearing the cath as read by the Clerk, the witness repeated: "I solemnly swear the truth,—I never tell anything else."

Q.—Where do you reside before you went there aleven weeks with a severe cold.
Q.—Where did you reside before you went there? A.—Irving place, New York.
Q.—With whom? A.—The name I can't remember; No. 55.
Q.—How long did you live there? A.—A month.
Q.—Did you reside with Tiltor? A.—Tex.
Q.—When? A.—I was the first wet-nurse abe had; I was with Raiph.
Q.—Do you resollect the year? A.—Id not.
Q.—Where do you reside with Tiltor? A.—Tex.
Q.—When? A.—I was the first wet-nurse abe had; I was with Raiph.
Q.—Do you resollect the year? A.—Id not.
Q.—How many years ago? A.—Six.
NOTES.

has been greatly stimulated here, and we look for other equal surprises.

PRONGRAPHY AND FINE THENEY.

I cannot forbear quoting a remarkable phonographic discrepancy between various newspaper reports of a metaphor used by Tilton yesterday. One reporter represents him as having said. "For four years I saw God through the ooze of Acheron." Another gave the figure. "For four years I was like a frog assimming through Acheron." and a third modified the second by making Tilton liken himself to a "frog creeping through Acheron." As between the dirty and the batrachian, I lean to the loftier comparison.

WHAT WE SHALL PROBABLY READ TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS FROM NOW.
From the New York Hereid of Feb. 13, 1900.
The great trial of Theodore Tilton against
Henry Ward Beecher, in an action for damages,

Henry Ward Beecher, in an action for damages, yesterday entered upon 178 6,5720 DAT.

His Honor, Judge Neilson, was promptly on the Beech at 10 o'clock, looking fresh after his vacation, his white hairs and venerable appearance making a fine impression upon the audience as a picture of majesty and justice in old age. There was some delay before the counsel made their appearance, Mr. Evarts having been detained by an accident which happened to the Rapid Transit Steam Tramway Line, on the New York side of the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Beach, who shows re-Steam Tramway Line, on the New York side of the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Beach, who shows remarkable elasticity for his years, came into Court accompanied by his great-grandson, Theodore Tilton Beach, who has recently been admitted to the Bar. The old gentleman had some difficulty in mounting the stairs, but as he took his seat at the counsel's table the fire in his eye and the clearness of his voice showed undiminished vigor. coupsel's table the fire in his eye and the clear-ness of his voice showed undiminished vigor. The venerable Mr. Shearman was early on hand, his usual large bundle of law books being car-ried by his graudson, Henry Ward Beecher-Shearman, a bright young man, whose recent conduct of the libel suit between the New York Star and the Evening Post has made him a great reputation. The venerable plaintiff was,

AS HE BAS BEEN FOR TWENTY-FIVE TEARS, punctually in attendance, and took his seat near his counsel's table, surrounded by his children and his grandchildren, the cidest of whom, Fran-cis D. Moulton Tilton, is the celebrated comedi-

and his grandonildren, the eldest of whom, Francis D. Moulton Tilton, is the celebrated comsdian now performing a successful engagement at the Park Theatre as Charles Swiface in "The Senool for Scandal." Mr. Tilton bears his years well. His white treases were combed over his ears and he wore a high, elerical coat, with a closely-buttoned vest. His eye had all its eid brightness, and, in spite of the lines which had gathered on his brow and around his firm lips and his full, bushy beard, he was the same Theodore Tilton who, more than sixty years ago, was "born for the battle and the storm." He was attended by his friend,

THE REV. FRANCIS D. MOULTON, D. D.,
pastor of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), of Twenty-second avenue. Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Moulton, who experienced religion in the great revival of 1837 and entered the ministry, as will be remembered, attracted much attention by his philanthropic efforts to alleviate the condition of the colored race, which have brought him the benisons of the fathful and the felicitations of the religious. He was congratuisted by the counsel for his brilliant speech at Cooper Institute in favor of the admission of Hayti as a State. Dr. Moulton entered at the same time with Gen. Pryor, of the counsel for the plaintiff, whose tall form and gray, flowing hair made him conspicuous. Gen. Pryor's grandson, Col. George Washington Prvor, in full cavairy uniform, accompanied his father, and was an interested spectator during the sitting. Shortly after the Judge took his sent, the venerable defendant entered, his wife leaning on his arm. Mr. Beecher

EKARS HIS 30 TRANS WELL.

He was assisted to his seat by Mr. Shearman and his grandson, and, after being helped of with his overcoat and gloves, laying aside his gold-headed cape, and putting on his special of the securing his thanks for the compliments he received on his last Sunday's sermon upon Uriah, the Hittite. The fears entertained that the secessions from Plymonth Church to Mr. Tilton's Church of Grace.

tite. The fears entertained that its escessions from Plymouth Church to Mr. Thiton's Church of Grace, Mercy, and Peace would injure the first named pastor's popularity and mechalosess have not been realized, for, as Mr. Beecher informed our reporter, with a twinkle in his eye, "There have been more pews sold since those heterodox follows wont over to Theodore's church than atany time in the history of my church." The Rev. Henry C. Bowen, of the Church of the Crucifixion, shortly after entered court, and took his seat about half-way between the plaintiff and the defendant.

well known in his earlier years as an artist, now the pastor of the Church of the Davine Harmonies and Elective Affinities, in which he succeeded Dr. Frohingham, entered the room with the Rt.-Rev. Sammel Wilkeson, D. D., Catholic Bashop of Puget Scound. During the day the court-room was visited by W. C. Rigaby, Billy Fowler, James F. Peace, Surrogate Veeder, W. C. Traphagen, and its Shafer, all on crutches and wearing spectacles.

Mr. Evarts was assisted into the court-room by his son-in-is, the venerable C. C. Beaman, and his grandsons, Thurlow Weed Evarts and Andrew Johnson Evarts, the well-known members of the Bar.

THE HLUSTRIOUS ET-RESUDENT

was treated with great tespect by both the defendant and the plaintiff, the Judge also paying him coyecial attention, saying, as he took his seat, that he was glad to see him able to join in the case to-day. Mr. Evarts thanked Ha Honor for his kind remembrance, and remarked that since his retirement from the Presidency he had ever enjoyed better health. Judge Porter dame into the court-room in an arm-chair, carried by four stalwart negroes, and was with difficulty assisted to a seat. Gen. Tracy, accompanied by his son, Henry Ward Beecher Tracy, and showing all the marks of a ready, vigorous old age, came in at this time, and was who thy for induced by the patriarchal Judge Morris, whose flowing locks and fisers definition for the rights of the jurymen are entired to show the heart of a learned physic

port of his proposition, and continued by citing many other authorities to prove that nothing could be more a contempt of court or more of a plot against his client's interests than this issiduous effort to deprive jurymen of what was necessary to their happiness and the proper consideration of the case. "For, in this land of liberty," he eloquently continued, "any attempt on the part of these stipendiaries of Casarism, these janissaries of the military power, these brigands of the Brooklyn Ring, to interfere with the normal rights of the jurymen, should be crushed." There was a burst of applanes, which the Judge sternly checked, reminding the audience that this was a case requiring serious consideration, and that such trilling could not be permitted. His Honor gracted the order to show cause, returnable on Wednesday next. Mr. Tilton then took the stand, and Mr. Evarts

AKSUMED THE CROSS-KLANTATION.

Mr. Evarts—I will now ask you if you wrote this. (Handing a paper.)

Mr. Evarts—I will now ask you if you wrote this. (Handing a paper.)

Mr. Beach objected, and said his learned antagonist was losing the precious time of the Court and that the witness was entitled to be precise in his answers.

Mr. Fullerton reminded the Court that people had written with their toes, and that it was necessary for a witness to explain what he meant when he said he wrote an article—whether with his hands or his toes.

Judge Neilson admitted the question and Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, please listen while I read these lines, and see if you recognize them:

I had a mother-in-law,

Who once was debonneirs,
But she tore my flowing hat And scratched my features fair with iron paw.

Mr. Tilton—They are from my poem

"Loan meet. Zentur's MURINGA."

published in the old New York Times.

Mr. Evarts said he had quite forgotten that such a paper had ever existed. Now will you tell the jury if these lines had any reference to your domestic life in Brooklyn?

Mr. Tilton—No. I am certain.

mother-in-law.

Mr. Evarts—And by "fron paw" do you mean
the poker or the shovel?

Mr. Fullerton asked the pertinence of the dis-

scene of the tragedy was cause for serious suspicion.

Mr. Evarts desired to know if the learned gentleman regarded a shovel and a spade as similar; that flamiet expressly said "shovel," while Romeo it was "spade."

The Judge said this was a question for the jury, but for the purposes of this case it was proper to ask the witness his exact meaning.

Air. Tilion answered that he meant the poker.

[Laughter.]

The Judge

STERNLY RESURED THIS LEVITY,
and said a poker was not to be laughed at. The witness thanked the Judge for this observation, and said he had often said as much when cocasion served.

Mr. Evarts—I will now read further :

I lived in a boarding hall, But when I frankly said That I had ne'er a red, She drove me from my bed And board and all,

with Mr. Beecher?
Mr. Tilton said that he had used some poetic license is describing this tucident. His idea was to represent a proud man, who had had a lofty name, but whose crows was tore down and trampled in the mire, and reduced to submit to the contumely of an ingenious boarding-house keeper.

trampied in the mire, and reduced to submit to the contumely of an ingenious boarding-house keeper.

Mr. Evarts, reading:

Now I am all bereft.

Like a cat with hittens eight, which, by a crost fats, Finds when, ais! too hats,

That none are left.

Now, Mr. Tilton, will you tell the jury whether this—an illustratiou—is a metaphor, or in any way a transcript of some svent, or necident, or circumstance, or happening, or remembrance of your personal or domestic life?

Mr. Tilton said he could not remember. This verse he did not quite understand; but the value of true poetry is that you cannot al ways understand it.

Mr. Evarts and be was willing to leave it to the jury. He then called the Judge's attention to the hour for recess.

Mr. Fullecton asked for a day's adjournment to go to Albany to argue an appeal from the sentence of Tweed, who on a new trial had been sentenced to 300 years' imprisonment, for a misdementor, on 300 counts of an indictment.

The Court said it would consider the matter.

THE JURY ALL TOTTERED OUT and were helped down-stairs by policemen. Then the counsel slowly moved along, assisted by their junior counsel and officers. Then the plaintiff, with tears in his eyes, kissed Mr. Boecher, who kissed Moliton, who kissed Wilkeson, who kissed Carpenter, and the venerable procession paced its way step by step feebly out to lunch.

In response to a question, Mr. Evarts said he thought the case, if as well managed as it had been, would last for about a hundred years.

A ROTTEN INSTITUTION.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the People's Savings Institution, recently suspended by reason of the absonding of its Cashier. Edmund Wurple, made a partial report, which shows gross mismanagement of the institution, not only on the part of the Cashier, but its President and Directors. Is appears that Wurple was permitted to manage the entire affairs of the concern, and that he recklessly speculated with the funds of the bank for his own-benefit. The nach is indebted to its depositors to the amount of \$739,000, but the amount of assets or their value is not yet ascertained. Taussig, Fisher & Co., of New York, had nearly \$400,000 in United States bonds belonging to this bank when they failed, for which securities covering a large part of that amount, but of uncertain value, have been since received. Another report will be made when the value of the assets has been ascertained. A ROTTEN INSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—The Grand Ledge,
idependent Order of Odd Feliows, met in this

THE RAILROADS.

NUMBER 178.

The Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies Declare War.

An Ugly Answer from Col. Scott to Mr. Garrett's Message.

The Latter Responds Promptly with a Reduction of Passenger Rates

The New Tariff to Go into Effect Immediately.

Discovery of a Great Credit-Hobilier in Two Western Roads.

The Boston & Albany Monopoly

THE BOSTON & ALBANY.

that the Boston & Albany Boad wanted to get the largest amount of prefit out of the smallest amount of business.

Mr. Jones' remarks rankled on Mr. Phillips' mind act, after he hadconcluded, he asked him how he got the idea that he fayored the road. Mr. Jones replied that he was at the hearing a few days ago, and histening to the questions a ked by Mr. Phillips, and not knowing who he was, he had concluded he was the counsel for the Boston & Albany Railroad. [Laughler]

Mr. Reed, of the firm of Nash, Spaniding & Co., large sugar refiners, had no personal greevance against the Boston & Albany Railroad, but, when it came to the matter of rates on fraights West, he do not think the road had dire all it could in 1874 his firm had cont West, to points beyond Buffalo, 6,485 tons of freight. Of this only 745 tons had gone over the Boston & Albany, and the halance over the Baltimon & Ohio, the National Dispatch, and the different lines working ever the Eric. It seemed to him that, by none of these routes, could such facilities be afforded as the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Mr. Edward Kemble said that the Western agents had so increased the rates that when the rebate of 5 cents was now made, there still femanted a discrimination of 5 or 10 cents against Boston. He alsourake of shortage, and gave one case showing that on three cars loaded with grain at the elevator in Chicago weighed in by company's agents and sealed, there had been a loss of abont elfs to his firm. When it was weighed out in Boston he made a daim upon them; the agent acknowledged it to be a clear case of shortage, but the claim had never been paid, and it was made three years ago. He thought the only remedy was in a system of guiaranteding weights. The road should be compelled to make up every pound of shortage within a reasonable period of the loss.

CREDIT MOBILIER. LI-DEFINED EXISTENCE OF THIS PARASITE IN TWO WESTERN BOADS.

Bubaque

Bubaque

Bubaque

The Committee the benefit of the warmouthing to about \$125,000.

Marily to the Justitute, and upon the distinuance to the public schools.

Petitions signed by about 1.500 citizens of Aurora and vicinity were presented, remonstration about the public schools.

Petitions signed by about 1.500 citizens of Aurora and vicinity were presented, remonstration of the road, J. K. Graves, of Debuque; J. A. Rhomberg, of Chicago; J. M. Walker, of Chicago; J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Nat Thayer, J. M. Brooks, and Sidney Barelet, of Ebeson, had associated themselves as a construction company, and had assigned to themselves all the without the knowledge of any or the bonds to be issued, all this without the knowledge of any or the bondbulders. They then built be road at a cost of \$41,000 a mile, the road not having paid in \$1 of stock. Besides this, Graves, buying iron for the Iowa Pacific, and there still about \$1,000,000 unacounted for. The uttee is very reticent, but your correspondance the service of the services Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—It is known to a few

THE ST. LOUISANS AGREE TO REFORM.

The General Freight Agents of St. Louis, according to their own admission, have always seen very unreliable customers when the maintenance of freight rates was concerned. They The General Frigith Agents of St, Louis as an draming witnesses in Missistering to their own admission, have always book there was an draming witnesses in Missistering Time Incompanies to report visions three-disposition. The same proposed in the case, and naming witnesses in Missistering Time Incompanies to report visions three-disposition. The same proposed in the case and naming witnesses in Missistering Time Incompanies to report visions three-disposition. The same proposed in the case and naming witnesses in Missistering Time Incompanies to report visions three-disposition in the control of the control of the control of the same in the control of the significance of the control of t

MISCELLANEOUS.
GRAIN ON TRACE.

In regard to unloading grain on the track in Chicago, the Chicago & Northwestern Raircoad Company has issued the following circular:

Hereafter grain in bulk consigned to be delivered on track in Onicago or Milwaukes will be charged sames grain going to elevators. The demurrage charge for the detention of cars in unloading will be \$5 per car per day, or any part thereof, for any fittle over twenty-four hours after arrival at Chicago or Milwaukes. Cars consigned to be delivered on track, and afterward ordered to elevator, will be charged \$5 per car for delivery at elevator.

BUNDHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the first-mortgage bondholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, and the Illinois & Southern Iowa Railroad Company, was held last Saturday at New York City.

Over \$800,000 of bonds were represented. After a brief discussion, the line of action embodied in the following resolution was agreed upon:

We, the undersigned first-mortgage bondholders of the "Great Western Railroad Company of 1859," and of this "Illinois & Southern Iowa Railroad Company, both of the State of Illinois, holders of the number of bonds respectively set opposite our names, being desirous of protecting our interests and seeing that the earnings of these roads are applied according to priority of isens, and not devoted to payment of floating debt in preference to mortgage hends, hereby appoint Messar, Griswold, Brown, and Ballwin a committee to apply by judical proceeding for the appointment of a facciver to carry out the above object, and to consult with the Directors of the Tolcolo, Wabsab & Western Company, and other first-mortgage bondholders of the road, relative to the matter.

PERSONAL

MATTERS OF STATE. A Waste of Words in the Illinois House.

Interesting Debate in the Senate on the New Interest Bill.

Gallant Defense of the Rights of Foreign Capital.

Text of the Bill to Prevent and Punish the Seduction of Girls.

Other Legislatures in Brief.

HOUSE. HOUSE.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND THE SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Cuesas Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—The memorial of the Chicago Board of Education, praying for an appropriation for the establishment in that city of a free school for deaf mute children, was presented this morning. President Richberg, of the Board of Education, and James Goggin, Attorney of the Board, are here to aid in securing such appropriation. Messrs. Richberg and Goggin are also here in the interest of a bill to be introduced repealing the interest of a bill to be introduced repealing the act under which the Mechanics' Institute was orgaulzed. This, in order to fix the legal status of that defunct concern as defunct, that the city schools may receive the benefit of the Peck be-

rors pays for it.

CLAPLIN.

At half-past 10 o'clock the special order was the report of the Committee on Elections on the case of Claffin, of Du Page (the question of whose eligibility was raised or the ground that he had not resided in his district for the constitution term). The House was then engaged in the consideration of bills by sections, and Claffin moved that the report be made the special order for to-morrow, in order that the consideration of bills by sections might not be interfered with.

Thereupou Roism offered an amendment instructing the Committee to report at as early a day as could be done. He objected to this thing of demunding investigation, as had been done in this case, and naming witnesses in Mississippiand New York, and then ordering the Committee to report without investigation. He wanted the Committee to have full opportunity to investigate the question of the eligibility of the memoer from Du Page. That gentleman had insisted upon a thorough investigation, but now asked a report before an investigation had been begun.

Claffin stafed that be understood the House

in the chair, ruled that the language could not be entertained.

The amendment was tabled by 60 to 57, and now the Committee can investigate Classin's qualifications without limit, or, which is more probable, can smother it in committee without investigation, and thus save the case of Gehring (which was referred by the same resolution) from investigation. The point to the whole discussion is, that it is believed the Committee do not intend to report on the Classin case, since to do so would require a report on the case of Gehring. Democrat, whose incligibility could not be concealed.

A LONG DEBATE ON THE INTEREST QUESTION.

intend to report on the Chaffin case, since to do so would require a report on the case of Gebring. Democrat, whose ineligibility could not be concealed.

A LONG DEBATE ON THE INTEREST QUESTION.

The afternoon session was occupied in a discussion on Scele's Senate Interest bill, providing that, when any written contract, wherever payable, shall have been made in the State between a citizen or corporation of this State and a citizen or a corporation of this State and a citizen or a corporation of this State and a citizen or a corporation of the State, such contract may bear any rate of interest allowed by law in this State.

Mooney moved to strike out the words "shall have been "—this to prevent the application of the bill to contracts already made and to mature. In the discussion that followed, Callinar opposed the bill as unconstitutional in its ex post facto provisions. It was not to be considered as a remedial statute, since the rate of interest was a matter of contract. The contract made could not be sleeted by faw. It was the act of the paries thereto, and, when complete, was final. Nothing could by law be added to or taken from the obligation of the contract. By an old established rule of law the law of the place of contract was incorporated in and became part of the contract itself. Ex post facto legislation could not take it out of the contract. Bradwell opposed the amendment as in the interest of local money-lenders who wanted to exclude competition from other States. Their true policy was to invite foreign capital to the State by placing it on an equal footing with local capital.

Branson characterized the amendment as in derogation of common right and common honesty. It would place the State in the degrading attitude of attempting to ad in defruding non-rendents who; in good faith, had loaned money is this State. In the course of his speech Judge Branson made some reference to the insinuation that had been made that there was allowed the retraction clause, was only to enforce performance of contracts

cot Committee of the Common Council, published in Saturday's Tribunal.

The Mound City Monutain.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the Commissioners of the soldiers' monument at Mound City to report whether a contract has been made for building a monument, what has been point to be conserved.

"SUPPRINTENDENT OF ASSESSACIONS."

A bill to provide for an election of a Superintendent of Assessments of County Boards may appoint such officers and define their duties, which are to exercise ambiguitally the same supervision over State and county assessments as are now exercised over city assessments by tax commissioners, necluding the correction of arrows and equalization of assessments. This full is infended to preclude the necessity of abolishing township organization in Cook County, which is now arged by the Citizens Association, but opposed by Senator Robinson, of the Seventh Dustrict, by providing a better way for correcting the evils complained of by the Citizens' Association, and at the same time preserving to the county towns the benefit of township organization.

MISCELLANEOUS,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chease Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—The Opposition Committee Chairmen were not willing that Haines should economize by striking the names Haines should economize by striking the names of their clerks off the pay-roll, and to-day obliged him to restore the names. Haines was indisposed to-day, and did not seperar at the Rouse nutil afternoon, and, not being ready to make his great speech, made no effort to have the House go into Committee of the Whole to-night on the acceptalous amendments that seems now indefinitely postponed.

THE PRINTING CLAIM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—It would seem

Spenneyment, Ill., Feb. 16.—It would seem unnecessary to enter into any of the history of the investigation of the printing contract, as developed in the investigation made by Judge Bradwell's Committee last winter. It was fully reported at the time, and it will be remembered that the reports of the Committee, majority and minority, without being adopted, were referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the basis upon which settlement should be made with the Public Printer, and that the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the basis upon which settlement should be made with the Public Printer, and that the Attorney-General conscitute a form under the law, and that the maximum price of 100 impressions in each of the five classes was 25 cens. It seems that the Commissioners were at a loss with respect to certain adjusted accounts, and in reply to them, the Attorney-General says:

As to any peat transactions and accounts which the Commissioners of Public Printing have fully settled and paid under the construction given to the law by my predecessor, as stated in your letter, I do not regard it as within my province to advise the Commissioners to reopen such settlement upon the mere ground that my opinion of the proper construction of the law differs from his.

After the Public Printers had received the advantages of full pay, and they had been charging under the above decision up to Dec. I, 1873, the Commissioners of State Contracts proceeded to settle with them unon the basis of the report of the majority of the Printing Committee, so far as sustained by the opinion of the Attorney-General, but under the new scale of prices thus adopted the Public Printers received in round numbers \$6,000 less than they would have received under the prices which they had been charging. Now come D. L. Phillips and E. L. Meirrit, and petition His Honor, Charles Zane, Judge of the Circuit Court of Sangamon, to award them a peremptory malamta to compel the Commissioners of State Contracts to pay to them, the said Printers,

member voting on a question in which he was interested. Albright began with saving that, if the gentleman from DuPsyc hadn't modesty conough, nor decency enough, to keep from voting, he would cits the rule on him. Albright was called to order, and the Speaker, Cummings in the chair, ruled that the language could not be entertained. of a community, by not providing a punishment equaling the crime of seduction. The father or other relative has no resource but to punish the criminal with his own hands. But even the protection of a father or relative may be removed on account of many reasons, and a minor daughter may be left without any protection in the community. Want of means to support herself may force her into the employment of a man who, practicing deception and giving promises, may seduce her while yet unqualified by her immature years to meet his stronger influence. The crime is his who is of full age and reponsible for his acts, and she is the subject of his criminative, the same as the minor who is awindled out of his property by the stronger will of an adult. The

who is of full age and reponsible for his acts, and she is the subject of his criminality, the same as the minor who is awindled out of his property by the stronger will of an adult. The law restores the property to the minor in this case, considering the immompetency of the minor. F. Howing out the same soirt of the law, protection should be given to the daughter who is soduced, during the incompetency of her judgment, during her minority. The way things are now, the man goes on in life as if innocent, while the victum grows up to find herself an outcast, and is numished for life.

Much evil has been done to young, unprotected minors through the want of a proper consideration on the part of adults of the natural immatrarity and positive inespectity of their minds to fully understand the difference that will be made in their future lives, and their absolute banishment from society, subsequent to their shandowing a life of purity. The daughter of 16, no most that the son of 16, has the judgment or discretion that comes with more mature lives. If she is not supposed to be able to manage her property then, if alone in the world, or separated from her family, she may also be considered as being unable to protect her person, and may be induced, easier than when of age, to commence a life of shame, through the influence of an unprincipled adult.

Bearing in mind that the girl who is thus seduced while a minor cannot ade or be sued, cannot make any contract that is binding, and stands before the law as an idiot, as far as her responsibility is concerned, why does the law not step in and protect her person during her minority, as well as her property? The law is really a law for the benefit of parents; for the minor thus wronged is the daughter of a citizen living, or one who is dead and not able to shield his child from the hands of the scatter freiding in or passing through this State or hereafter residing in or passing through this State or hereafter residing in or passing through this State or hereafter residing in

GROWTH OF MINING INTERESTS.

Mr. Hulbert, of Houghton, and Mr. Preston, of Calhoun, have introduced separate bills for the incorporation and regulation respectively of mining and manufacturing corporations. It is designed that the law concerning these two classes of corporations shall be kept entirely distinct in the future, and therefore two distinct bills have been introduced concerning them, intended to abrogate the law existing at present concerning them.

THE THOROUGHNESS OF MR. HALLAN.

A large part of the day was devoted by the House to the reading of private bills concerning village charters, chiefly and very much to the disgust of most of the members. Mr. Hallan, of Saginaw, insisted on each bill being read through, as he had a right to. GROWTH OF MINING INTERESTS.

through, as he had a right to.

HOUSE.

The House passed the joint resolution requesting Congress to amend the Soldiers' Homestead law by grapting soldiers additional privileges; also a resolution asking Congress to remove the Chicago & Michigan Lake, Shore Railway bridge at St. Joseph; also the bill to incorporate the Village of Hancock.

MINNESOTA. UNITED STATES SENATORIAL VOTE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
St. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16.—Three more ballots
for Senator were taken to-day, exhibiting no significant change from vesterday. Lochren's 40; Cole's vote fell from 35 to 33. Efforts are being made to bring out a Liberal Republican on whom enough Republicans will unite with the Democrats to elect, with but little chance of

REGULAR PHOCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Madison, Wis., Feb. 16.—The Assembly has done a good day's work in Committee of the Whole to-day, going through a perfect grist of bills, and afterwards ordering a large number indefinitely postponed and to a third reading.

Among the latter was one making women eligiable to holding school offices.

ble to bol ling school offices.

The Senate had a long discussion on the resonation instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a resolution in regard to bicuncal sessions. It was finally adopted, and the Committee instructed to report the resolution to morrow.

The appointments of William Starr and Jonathan Evans were confirmed as Normal Regents. Among the bills concarred in last night were the following: Appropriating \$9,000 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; \$57,500 to the lusane Asylum, Madison; \$28,000 for the Northern Hospital; \$18,000 for the Eind Asylum; \$7,500 for the Superintendent of Public Property for stationers.

The Judiciary Committee have been holding a secret session this evening, taking testimony in regard to Judge Small's impreschment case. The testimony will probably be through with by day after to-morrow.

SOCIAL.

after to-morrow.

The legislative party in the Assembly Chamber to-might promises to be a grand affair, and the social event of the winter. A large number of invitations are out, and many people from different parts of the State have arrived here.

The report of the Committee to investigate the House of Correction was made to-day, and shows that the char-factory has made a profit of \$70,503 since its establishment eight years ago.

INDIANA.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Iud., Feb. 16.—The Senate has tested case from Wayne County, in reading tesmony and in debate. The vote was to have

tested case from Wayne County, in reading testimony and in debate. The vote was to have been taken at 10 a. m. to-morrow, but as a joint convention is to be held for the election of Trustees of the Asylum, Prison Directors, and State Librarian, the vote was postponed until 6 p m. There are half-a-dozen speeches to be made by leading Senators on both sides.

The House passed bids to keep open and maintain streets at the jubble expense; to incorporate cometery organizations, and to appropriate \$8,000 a year for a geological survey of the State.

Bills were indefinitely postpon ed providing for keeping up roads by taxation instead of penal service.

The report of the majority of the Special Committee on Legislative Apportionment was submitted. While the Republicans will oppose it on constitutional grounds that the Legislature has no power to redistrict the State at this time the general impression is that the bill has no specially giarning irregularities, but is reasonably fair. The bull will hardly pass the Senate, and the only effect will be to veto possible important legislation in other directions.

In the mids of the discussion on the bill continuing the office of County Superintendents, the House adjourned.

The Republicane canvassed to night on the officers to be voted for to-morrow. The hope is indulged that Mrs. Orien may beat the Democrate intimating their intention to vote for her. The Independents, however, have nominated Mrs. Emile E. Devr. of this city, and if they vote for her the Democrat will be elected.

MICHIGAN.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 16.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills: To amoud the character of the Village of St. Joseph; to amoud the character of the Village of Midland City; to cre-

entraine County of Buraga; to provide for the distribution of acts of Congress and State statutes. The bill proposing to admit echool children from dust distruct to another, was lost by the Senate requesting the Capitol-In king Commissioners to inform the Senate what the cost would be of putting a stone cornice on the Capitol-Instead of the galvanized-iron cornice proposed to be used, and also what the reason is for using a galvanized-iron cornice proposed dese not seem to give satisfaction to many of the members.

FRAXES.

A very great number of petitions were received, both in the Senate and House, of which many prayes titled the Prohibitory Liquor law might be made more stringent; and other prayed that the law creating the office of County Superintendent of Schools might be repealed. A pelition was introduced in the House by Mr. Daly, of Wayne, charging that, for many years the Detroit Savings Bank had defrauded its depositors of large sums of money que them and being the profits of the business of said bank, but that he act of incorporation con ained a clause guaranteening the rights of depositors. The pelition shows that: it was afterwards organized as a regularly-incorporated bank, but that he act of incorporation con ained a clause guaranteening the rights of depositors. The pelition shows that: it was afterwards organized as a regularly-incorporated bank, but that the act of incorporation con ained a clause guaranteening the rights of depositors. The pelition shows that: it was afterwards organized as a regularly-incorporated bank, but that the act of incorporation con ained a clause guaranteening the rights of depositors. The pelition shows that: it was afterwards organized as a regularly-incorporated bank, but that the act of incorporation con ained a clause guaranteening the rights of depositors. The pelition shows that: it was afterwards organized as a regularly-incorporated bank, but that the act of incorporation con ained a clause guaranteening the rights of depositors. The pelition shows that it

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Topeka, Kan., Feb. 16.—Tue Senate devoted most of the day to the matter of fees and salary. A bill was passed to discontine the fee system in case of County Clerks, and fix the sala-ries of such officers at \$700, \$1,000, \$1,500, 82,000, and \$2,500, according to the number of people in the county.

A bill to reduce the salaries of State officers

A bill to reduce the salaries of State officers and members of the Legislature was recommended for rejection.

A motion was made in the House this morning to rescied the former action on a resolution to investigate the ex-Secretary of State, with a view to bringing it again before the House. A lively debate ensued, and the motion was deteated, thus leaving matters in the hands of the Commissions to examine the charges and report the result to the House.

The afternoon session of the House was consumed in consideration of the bill on assessment and taxation.

PAY-BILL VETOED. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16. - Gov. Kellogg sent to day into the Legislature his veto of the bill ap propriating \$180,000 for per diem, mileage, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly. He alleges that this is \$50,000 more than necessary, and that several of the provisions of the bill conflict with the recently-adopted constitu-tional provision limiting the debt and expenses of the State.

The Conservative caucus met this morning and went into executive session to discass the Washington telegram about adjustment. The House sustained the veto by a vote of 16

resolutions ask for the construction by the National Government of a system of water-ways, so that unrestricted channels of trade shall be opened not only throughout the entire length of the Mississippi, but connecting that great river with the Atlanto Cocan by way of the lakes, by the Ohio, Kanawha, and James, and by the Tennessee and Savaonah Rivers.

A resolution was adouted directing the Excentive Committee to make arrangements for holding the next session of the National Grange in Chicago, where there meeting will be held, if the expense to the Grange do not exceed the expanse of meeting at St. Louis.

A separate Territorial Grange for Nebrasha and Id the was authorized.

A Committee was appointed to present a memorial to Congress on the subject of the Texas Passibe Railroad.

A resolution was adopted returning thanks to the people of Charleston for their unvarying and continued kindness.

The Grange then adjourned.

The Grange then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—For the lake regions, falling barometer, southwest winds, and snow, followed by rising barometer, colder, west snow, followed by rising barometer, colder, west and northwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHRAGO, Feb. 16.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Ratn Wither.

6:53 a. m. 30.45 .— 5 63 S. W., gentle ... Clear, 11:18 s. m. 30.39 10 79 S., fresh ... Fair. 2:00 p. m. 30.24 12 80 S. W., fresh ... Cloudy, 2:53 p. m. 30.19 10 79 S., fresh ... Cloudy, 9:00 b. m. 30.08 20 85 S. W., fresh ... Cloudy, 10:18 p. m., 30.05 27 72 S. W., brisk ... Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 22 : minimum .— 4.

Maximum thermometer, 22; minimum, -6.

Station. | Bar. Thr | Wind, | Raim Weather.

midst of a religious revival of unprecedented in terest and importance, under the preaching of terest and importance, under the preaching of D. W. Whittle and singing of P. P. Bliss, the famous Evangelists of Chicago. Whittle is a non-sectarian, teaching only faith in Christ, dropping all demominational distinctions. Thousands of people from all Protestant denominations are daily drawn to him, and day and night the Public Library Hallis crowded to overflowing, there being among the crowd every day many penitent persons, and conversions are numerous. These union meetings have been in progress one week, and are likely to continue several weeks longer. The programme each day is: Union prayer-meeting at noon, libble-readings in the afternoon, and union mass-meeting at night.

TO THE MEMORY OF M. L. DUNLAP.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Prisume.

Springervid, Ill., Feb. 16.—The Illinois State
Board of Agriculture to-day adopted the follow-

FOREIGN.

John Mitchel's Rebellion Record Likely to Keep Him Out of Parliament.

John Kensaly, the Tichborne Counsel, Elected to the Commons,

A British Steamer Goes Down at Sea with Twenty-one Lives.

Chinese and Japanese News Summary.

CREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British steamer George Batters, for Gibraltar, is supposed to have been lost with twenty-one persons on board. MITCHEL, M. P. John Mitchel has been returned to Parliament

from Tipperary, without opposition. A BALM FOR KENEALY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Dr. Kene dy has been elect-

ed to Parliament from Stoke-on-Trent by 2,000 majority.

JOHN MITCHEL'S CASE.

In the House of Commons to-day W. Hart Duke, Conservative, moved for copies of the certificate of trial and conviction of John Michel in Isas; of the official notification of his escape, and proc amation offering a reward for his apprehension; also for copies of a dispatch from the Governor of Van Diman's Land relative to the granting of a ticket of leave to, and the subsequent escape of, Mitchel. Mr. Notae regrected that nearly alter the Irish members had left the House, believing that business was over. He called attention to the fact that the Government did not acrest Michel when he was in Ireland last year.

Dicraeli gave notice that he would move next

Mi'chel when he was in Ireland last year.

Dicraeli gave notice that he would move next
Thursday a resolution declaring that as John
Michel has been adjudged guilty of felony, and
sentenced to transportation; as he has neither
endured tha pendity nor received pardon, he is
incapable of election to the House of Commons, and that a fresh writ of election be ordered for Tipperary County, Ireland.

Mr. Sullivan, member for Louth, warmly attacked the Government for the precipitancy of
its action. He stated that eminent Irish legal
authorities supported the eligibility of Mitchel
to Parliament.

The verdict of the court of inquiry held at Hong Kong in the case or the steamship Japan exon-crates Capt. Warsaw and all his officers, except the Chief Engineer, who is consured for giving since two Ponca Indians were shot and one of

Tokio.

The Manu, formerly from New York, touched at Welbe Kobe twenty-four hours, at Simonose-ti six hours, and at Nagasiki twelve hours.

Private investigation respecting the conduct of the Chief Engineer of the steamship Japan was held July 22. at the Pacific Mail office. The results are not made public.

LONDON, Feb. 17-5:30 a.m.—A Barlin dispatch to the Dath News reports Gen. Von Molike as seriously iil.

A LARGE BATCH OF DOCTORS.

Special Depatch to The Cheene Trabuse.

KENKER, Ia., Feb. 16.—The thirtieth session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city closed to-day, and the commencement exercises were held this avening. The College hall was crowded with epectators, and much in-

too. Derby. If.; J. T. Carcenbury, Clayton, Ill; C. L. Croose, Cantrill, Ia.; H. Clark, Seymour, Ia.; C. F. Dawson, Hennibal, Mo.; F. M. Bowns, M. Hope, Mo.; C. H. Downtsin, Milan, Mo.; R. H. Ednicot, Peru, Kan.; W. Fordice, Glasgow, Ia.; J. N. Goodson, Tolona, Mo.; D. G. Gamble, Downing, Mo.; William M. Gross, Millagriag, Miss.; S. F. Hutchinson, Sidney, Mo.; J. W. Harten, J. L. Heart, Frankfort, Mo.; J. M. D. Joshu, Ansmosa, Ia.; J. J. Kimcaid, Frankfort, Mo.; J. M. Charles, Mo.; J. M. Rarakfort, Mo.; J. M. Farakfort, Mo.; J. M. Pascha, E. s. Moirose, Ia.; W. W. Rodman, Madisonville, Mo.; J. M. Roberts, Daisonville, Mo.; B. Streve, Troy, Ia.; J. W. Stout, Newton, Kan.; Z. W. Sanders, Donaing, Mo.; J. H. Icrnil, Hunnewell, N. Y. R. Tarner, New Virginia, Ia.; W. B. Unangst, Whiteheath, Ill.; William P. Worthington, Controlled, Ia.; T. P. Wiseman, Darbam, Mo.; William Wilson, Malcom, Ia. Hondrary Degree — J. J. Roberts, Brockfield, Mo.; ad eundem, A. B. Smith, Winterset, Ia.; T. J. Tyner, Memphis, Tean.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

ed to Parliament from Stoke-on-Trent by 2,000 Two Murderers to Be Executed at Thomaston, Me., on the 26.h Inst.

> Three of a Band of Vigilantes Killed by Their Intended Victim.

> > Record of Minor Crimes

that Desines was over. He called attention to the fact that the devernment did not arest Michael when he was in factor of washing the more next. Thursday a resolution declaring that as John Michael has been adjudged suits of Folony, and sentenced to transportation; as he has neither endured the panulty nor received pardon, he is incapable of election to the House of Commons, and that a rest, will of election be ordered for Tipperary County, Iroland, warmly attacked the Government for the precisions of the Legislature to abolish the death authorities supported the clajibility of Mitchel to Parliament.

Bit George Bowyer, member for Wexford, protested against the course of the Government. The motion for a production of the papers was adopted by a vote of 174 year to 19 nays.

Sit George Bowyer, member for Wexford, protested against the course of the Government. The motion for a production of the papers was adopted by a vote of 174 year to 19 nays.

John Martin, member for Meath, gave notice that he should move to-morrow for additional papera, regarding the comprosition of the jury and nature of she a trocedings at the trial of Mitchel which he said would show the House the character of that transaction.

Spain.

GUERRILL APREATIONS.

MARDIN, Feb. 16.—The Caclias on the north-three coast-have again fared on steamships engaged in the telegraph coble scryino.

The headquarters of Gen. Morions, the Commander-up-Chief of the Army of the North. Any was adopted.

Spain.

Gen. Lacerens has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Sarty Online of the Command of the Army of the North on his return.

CHINA AND JAPAN, FORTHMAN ON NEWS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Pacific Mail the would escayed the pallower until he easily made of the Army of the North on his return.

CHINA AND JAPAN, FORTHMAN ON NEWS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Pacific Mail the world the Army of the North on his return.

CHINA AND JAPAN, FORTHMAN ON NEWS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Pacific Mail the world the came of the standar TWO MURDERERS TO BE EXECUTED.

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 16, Some two Kong in the case or the steameltip! Japan exonorate Capf. Warnew and all his officers, except the Chief Engineer, who is construct for giving the largest book in which he was the only further the Chief Engineer, who is construct for giving the largest book in which he was the only further the chief Engineer, who is constructed for giving the critical of the variety of the disaster and discovered where the remains of the ship with the mais and specia he.

A serious fire cocurred in Canton Jan. 3; 150 houses were borned.

A serious fire cocurred in Canton Jan. 3; 150 houses were borned.

A serious fire cocurred in Canton Jan. 3; 150 houses were borned.

Chinese efficials at Fin Choo still affect to hold authority over Len-Chew, not withstanding the reuniciation by the Cantral Government at Pesica. A messenger from Lew-Chew to Fin Choo has been composed, with the crew of his ship, to penform submissive coreannies at the Custom-Jones of that port. Tais course, if persisted in, will certainly lead to combinations between China and Japan, as the latter Kapprode alangement, was always and the combinations between the Chinese and the saviages. It was prof. Tais course if persisted in, will certainly lead to combinations between the Chinese and the saviages have not been received.

The semi-official announcement is made that in May neat the Japanese Government will call in all the kinsatan, or old skyle of paper money, and replace of with new Treasury-crees.

A temor is received of a fight in Tormosa between the Chinese and the saviages, in which with the case of the persistent of the combination of the control and havage, two subordinate officers in the Foreign Office, have been sent to Stam to investigate the expediency of establishing diplomatic and commercial relations.

The English and French troops, long maintained at Yokakans. In the control of the influence of the control of the influen

BEATEN AND ROBSED.

Special District to Tro Chicago Prisona.

Springfreid, Ill., Feb. 13.—George Lowy, a colored man, was found this morning in an open lot in the east part of the city so hadly frozen that he will certainly die. It is amound that he was roosed and beaten insensing, and left in that condition.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Miss Doyle, a young lady of Indianapolis, was fatally burned yesterilay, while pouring coal-oil over a singgish fire.

BRA What He II

His Cpinion

The Irish

Mr. Charles Bra gnized "institution of the count, as well as orical ability, and orical ability, and or less weight A Tansusz report A Tansus his power of ane Like the the

both may be of anhes which lightning the livid lightning

gressive. This this in the first place, acter of a land reve bust be thrown over the property of the control of

Barr. Colsa Itt.; Ma. J. R. Buffingerbury, Clayton, Il. R. Buffingerbury, Clayton, Il. H. Clark, Seymour, Ibal, Mo.; F. M. Downtain, Milan, Kan.; W. Fordice, Sor, Tolona, Mo.; W. Hutchinson, Tolona, Mo.; S. S. P. W. Hutchinson, Irreled, I.a. and J. W. G. Hillia, Keonount, Mo.; J. M. J. Kincald, Frankfort, Mo.; C. W. McHaik, Frankfort, Mo.; C. W. McHaik, P. J. O Petit, Walnut, Sanders, Downting, Raberta, Union, P. J. W. Sanders, Downting, Markey, I.a.; J. W. Sanders, Downting, Markey, V. Sanders, Downting, Markey, Mar

ENDAR.

Executed at on the

gilantes Killed d Victim.

Crimes.

E EXECUTED. The execution of ordon, will car-26th inst. The executed in the between the town. Wagner has
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Man Reservation Offenses of this y-General bolds

George Lowry, &

EVITIES.

BRADLAUGH.

What He Has to Say of English Democracy.

THE BROALISH PEASANTRY
In that remark?

Mr. E.—If by the word "Deasantry" you mean the English yeomen,—the class of mee who made up the Iron-ides of Cromwell,—they so not exist now, except as farm-laborers and day-laborers, tenánts-at-will, just as the frish a.e. Sir, the English peasantry, plundered and degraded by the swallowing up of the small estates by the arie-locracy, are virtually sportitiess. They are what tray be called an intert mass. The same is true of the Scottish and the Irish yeomanry. They, too, have paid the penaity of the fendal system, and the right of primogeniture. Ah, England needs the

and the right of primogeniture. An, England aceds the DESTRUCTION OF THE LANDED MONOPOLY most of all! That is where the whole misers of the three kingdoms lies. As it is now, our population is crowded into the big cities, while the sobles hold gigantic estates in the country, and may tolerate upon them enough people to keep them in order, or to swell their rect-roils. What is true of England is also true of her sister kingdoms.

noms.

R.—Then, I understand that your chief object to break the power of the aristocracy by the ow-

is to break the power of the aristocracy by the owing their estates into the liands of the State. Would not that mean A BLOODT REVOLUTION?

Mr. B.—It is not my policy, or the policy of my countrymen who agree with me, to be aggressive. This thing must be done gradually, in the first place, before anything of the character of a land revolution can be accomplished, the present House of Lords must be set aside. The English people are tecoming too intelligent to tolerate much longer such a palpable absurdity in politics as hereditary legislation.

THAT HOUSE OF LORDS

wust be thrown overboard before England can begin to breathe the air of a free nation.

R.—What would you establish in its place?

Mr. B.—I should go in for an elective House, somewhat after the model of your Senate. It might differ in mame, but would be all the same in spirit. That would be a great blow to the pride of the aristocracy, for, the present-House of Lords abolished, the Commons would become the electors of the Upper House, which would virtually place the whole Government of England in the hands of her own beople. The Lords have, however, a very powerful ally in THE ENGLISH ESTABLISHING CHURCH.

That inattitution is another "old man of the sea" upon the backs of the British people.

R.—But cannot the English people manage to overthrow a Church in their own country that they utterly demolished in Ireland?

Ar. B.—aly dear sir, the positions are very different, indeed. The Irish Church was an imposi-

R.—But cannot the English people manage to overthrow a Charch in their own country that they utterly demolished in Ireland?

Arr. B.—aly dear sir, the positions are very different, indeed. The Irish Church was an imposition and a bunder from the first. Three-lourths, or more, of the Irish people did not believe in the affair at all, and would have nothing to do with it-good, bad, or hiddirect. Yet, they had be pay for it. Well, English common sense got the better of English prejudes. Our people saw the whole injustice of forcing an alien caurch on an unwilling people. For once, they joined heartly with the Irish in repudiating the whole concern. Gladstone saw that England was ripp for the grand movement. The masses were on fire. The House of Lords was, fortunately, coerced and the thing was done. That was England, Sootland, Wales, and Ireland combined against an Irish grievance—a monstrous Iraud. But, in our case alone, it is different. First, it is claimed that the great majonty of English people are Professiant, of one kind or another. Therefore, say the Church party, the Establishment is not oppressive on the English people. They are simply supporting their own Church. But we can get along very well without such an incubins as the Establishment, which as unaply a pension-place for claimed dromes—the younger sons of the aris

the English people. They are simply supporting their own Church. But we can get along very well without such an incubus as it a Establishment, which is samply a pension-place for clerical drones—the younger sons of the aristocracy, who monopolize at the "fat things" that are going. The Establishment is an expense to the English people. It is utterly useless, even from a religious standpoint. Why cannot the Fronestant Episcopal Church in English stand apon its own legs, and use its own resources, as it does in the United States? This union of Church and State did well enough before people began to read, but there is too much printing done in this age for people to stoomach such an unholy alliance. That English Church is bound to go, but there will be a terrible fight over it.

H.—De you think that

THE RETURNEST OF MR. GLADSTONE
from the Liberal leadership will be permanent?

Mr. Gladstone for that. He is fire years younger than Divrsell, and you know, our public men last a good while. Glad-tone can we a long way shead or him. He know that the English Whir party is dead and will be fore him to that leadership. I firmly believe that Mr. Gladstone will come to the front again when he sees public sentiment tipe for a change. That entiment will not take long to ripen.

Whenever Government has seen fit to impede our movement to prevent our mutinies, we have invariably triumphed. It will never do for the aristocrats to try against us the game of Charles L and his cavaliers. England is slow to move, but when also does move abe'll do so to some purpose.

What is the to Say of English
Democracy.

The Opinion of the Aristocracy of the Charles and the House of Lards and the Established Charge.

The Lith Quaritm—The Army.

Th

while aristocrate have the mess-table, and can squander the money wrung from the English people by their fathers. It will take years-all, the commissions I mean—before the bought commissions I mean—before the English soldier can feel comfortable in waring the epadettes that his shilty or his valor may have earned. It is wonderful to me how our army ever won such laurels under the old water. They had nothing but death, wounds, and sixpence a day peosion to fight for. Yet they won great tattles. The Duke of Wellington, after witnessing the matchless heroism of that Peninsular army, which was the pride of the Three Kingdoms and the wonder of Europe, never ind the decemy to say a warm word in its raise—so far as the fighting men, the tank and file, who carried Budajoy, Rodirigo, and St. Sebastian by storm, were concerned. All English commanders have been cold and cruel to the private soldier. No nation in Europe owes such a debt of hatred to the aristocracy as does Great Britain and Ireland. I have entered upon this mission, and will devote my life to it.

In reply to some questions relative to his opinion of America, Mr. Bradlaugh said that the subject was a heavy one, and he preferred remaining silent until he had had a larger experience. He was preparing a boox relative to the United States, which would be published on his return to England.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Threatened Strikes Among the Wyoming Valley Coal-Miners.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Wilkesbarrer, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Wyoming coal-field is on the eve of an important labor crisis, which may be precipitated at any moment by means of the rapidly-increasing strength of the unions. The miners of the Schuylkill region have brought a powerful influence to bear upon the entire anthracite section, and it is unlikely that tany of the collieries will be able to continue operations more than a few days. Although an alarming amount of destitution prevails throughout the mining classes, the men are determined to starve rather than accept the reduced wages offered them by the operators, and as the latter will make no concession. A compromise is imwill make no concession, a compromise is im-

A WELL-SEASONED TOMBSTONE. Special Inspatch to The Chicago Tribune,
La Salle, Ill., Feb. 16.—In the summer of In Salle, Ill., Feb. 16.—In the summer of 1836 William Byrne, at that time a contractor for the construction of the LaSalle locks of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, took from his quarry near this city a stone 11 feet long and 2 feet square, and, showing it to Daniel Webster, the great Constitutional lawyer, who was a guest of his at that time, remarked that he hoped it might ultimately be made to serve for his (Byrne's) tombstone. About five years ago, when Mr. Byrne was nearly 160 rears old, he was placed in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Chicago. About two years since he died there, and was brought to this city for interment. Testerday a number of the admiring friends of the noble old man procured a team of six horses, and removed the stone from the position in which it had rested for a period of over thirty-air years, and brought if into the city, and in the approaching spring it is to be eracted at the head of the centenarian's grave. It is rare that a man selectams own monument so many years perfore his decease.

that the English Whir party is dead and will soom be burned. Hartington has a pleasant job before him in that tendership. I firmly believe that Mr. Gisdetone will come to the front again when he sees public continues tipe for a change. That sentiment will not take long to ripeu. It is nearly rite now.

R.—You have reference to the land and Church questions?

Mr. B.—Yes. England will know no rest until both are settled, if it cost years to accomplish the mission.

R.—Do von not think that your English Bepublicans are

O'SHAWED BY THE ARISYOCRACY?

Mr. B.—I do not. The English are very mension the master of revolution. This people are not auxious to be first in throwing away his mable and is valued at \$400,000. When she wears it the 'upper string fits around her threat, walls the lowest falls below her waist."

RELIEF AND AID.

Report of the Society for 1874.

would kindle a regular blate of "sedition" in Ireland, for the Irish are not as sobor-sided as your own countrymon.

Mr. B.—The Irish suit me to talk to. They are quick and sympathetic. But I fell you what, dovernment would not dure fling down the gaze of battle to the English democracy by arresting me. Fortunately, I happen to be an Englishman. Farlament can outrage freeland any time by suspending the habeas corpus act. In fact, several Irish counties are, without rhyme or reason, so outraged at the present hour. I know of one case mwelf—that of an allered Ribbomans who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years, and who has been looked up. for three years without even bringing him before a court? There were hundreds of cases of the same conferred upon Ireland, should lock a man up. for three years without even bringing him before a department of the government.

R.—Hes the new army regulation abolishing the purchase of commissions begun to work yet?

Mr. B.—Very slowly. No more commissions in the purchase of commissions begun to work yet.

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Mr. B.—Very slowly. No more commissions in the purchase of the purchase of the purchase of c

Total number accounts...... Accounts. Children.

Total 9,719 | 23,602

Micrey. 31 56 55 1 6
St. Luke's. 8 68 54 7 8
St. Joseph's. 5 89 74 9
Women's and Childer's 17 78 1 6
Hahneman 5 15 12 4 2
Alexian Bros 5 73 64 8
Eye and Ear Infarmary 1 7 8 ... 67 283 345 18 39 55 Longing-House, opened Dec. 15, 1873— 10,244.
Number lodgings furnished 1,2,44
Number meals furnished 2,466
West-Side Lodging-House, opened Jan. 12, 44
Number lodgings furnished 6,442
Number lodgings furnished 1,484

February J. Lickmann, Cheinusti,
Alay F. B. Everett, Chicago,
Treasurer, balance of suberription of "Souton boot
and shoe" elerks, for relief of Chicago clerks in
same trade who suffered
in fire of 1871.

July Collected on secount of sale
of "Campbelly" printing
press. 1,000.00 9.10

Donations per foregoing statement ... \$ 1,582.35
Interest collected on deposits ... 26,340.33
Amounts returned by applicants to Superintendant ... 221.50
Boats of offices at No. 61 LaSalle 450.00

\$780,877.48

Expended for youthers numbered 10,662 to 11,837, inclusive..... 383,678.94 Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1875. \$347,198.54 In currency
Amounts deposited in banks:
Union National. ... 122,928,77
Third National. ... 127,822,71
Commercial Nat'l .148,137,74
Merchantal Los A.
Merchantal Los A.
Merchantal Los A.

WATER-MAINS.

Some Exaggeration About Their Freezing.

The City Engineer Does Not Fear Further Mischief.

What the Authorities Are Doing.

Not the least interesting matter to investigate during the progress of a particularly vigorous winter is the effect which the cold has produced upon unrierground Chicago, upon the well working of whose circulating system depends so largely, not only the comfort, but the safety also of the city. With this idea in mind, a TRIBUXE of the city. With this idea in mind, a TRIBUNE reporter called at the Board of Public Works yesterday afternoon, and had a conversation with City-Engineer Chesbrough upon the condition of the water-mains of the city, quite a large number of which common report had set down quite frequently of late as frozen up and ready at the return of warm weather to scoop holes in the ground in their vicinity. The following conversation between the Engineer and reporter shows that the state of affairs is

ground in their violanty. The following conversation between the Engineer and reporter shows that the state of affairs is

NOT NEARLY SO BAD

as had been reported.

Reporter—I hear, Mr. Cheebrough, that quite a number of the water-mains are frozen, and that considerable trouble will result therefrom in the spring time.

Mr. Cheebrough—I cannot find out that many are frozen, and where they are it is at what are called "dead ends." This is a viece of pipe which, terminating abruptly, is not, of course, in the circuit, and in which there is no circuitation. The water in these being motiodless, it freezes up more easily. These "dead ends" are chiefly on the North and South Sides. You see we don't carry the water-pipes further than they pay, and as there a good many isolated houses in these divisions, there are consequently a good many dead ends. I do not believe that there is a water-main frozen in the South or West Divisions north of Twelfth street.

Reporter—How many of these "dead ends" are frozen to your knowledge?

Mr. Cheebrough—I have not heard of over half-a-doisen, and they are the only freezy cases I know of. I expect some cases, however, in localities where, though the mains were in circuit, there are very few houses to draw water from the main, as here the circulation would hardly be much greater than at a "dead end."

Reporter—How do you know whether a main is frozen or not?

Mr. Cheebrough—We have a regular army of mon at work at present, and among other things they do is the trying of all the hydrants of the city daily. If the hydrant gives forth water, it is a proof that the main is all right, and vice versa. Reporter—Has there yet been any arch of the day and frozen dead ands re-

a proof that the main is all right, and vice versa.

Reporter—Has there yet been any

BURSTING OF PIPES?

Mr. Chesbrough—I have no doubt there has
been in each of the cases of frozen dead ends reported to me.

Reporter—What are you going to do to remedy
the matter?

Mr. Chesbrough—Nothing can be done until
the spring, when the burst pipes will be replaced.
One reason that the frost has reac. et the mains
this year is the freezing of the ground, the frost
baying struck lower in than I ever knew it to do
before. It was generally considered that a pipe
laid 4 feet below the surface was safe from freezing, but the winter the frost has, to my knowledg, struck down between 5 and 6 feet into the
earth, and I have heard reports of the
ground's being frozen to a depth of 7 feet.
Within the last few years all the pipes have been
laid to a depth of from 5 to 5½ feet, but the
frost has reached even these pipes this winter.

TARREATURE OF THE WATER.

Reporter—What is the temperature of the water at present?

Mr. Chesbrough—I could not say for certain,
but it have a letter from a gentleman on State
streat in the vicinity of Fifteenth, in which he
streat in the vicinity of Fifteenth, in which he
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1,831 but I have a letter from a gentleman on State
street, in the vicinity of Fifteenth, in which he
says be tested the temperature of water from the
tap, and found it to be only 1 degree above
freezing.

180 freezing.

9,719
Heporter—Don't you think that the letting of water run by householders, to insure their service-pipes from freezing, has a good effect upon the mains by insuring them a certain circulation?

the mains by insuring them a technical tion?

Mr. Chesbrough—It is quite possible that the motion thus given to the water in the mains may have a good effect, but the trouble is, suppose overy householder tried to help the mains and reduce his plumber's bill in this way, what would the result be? The pumps at the Water-Works could not keep the city supplied with water.

the mains and reduce his plumber's bill in this way, what would the result be? The pumps at the water way way was would the result be? The pumps at the water way way was would the result be? The pumps at the water way was would the result be? The pumps at the water way was way, what would the result be? The pumps at the water was way, what would the result be? The pumps at the water was way, what would the result be? The pumps at the water was way, what would the result be? The pumps at the water was way, what way to not think that in the spring, when the shings of weather run, the consequent lack of motion of the water will cause them to freeze?

Mr. Chesbrengh—I do not think that the coming of spring will put things all right again. I know was warm weather commences

The rease?

String they want the water was the pumps that after the warm weather commences will strike further downwards, but I do not think it will do so, as the heat from below would counteract such a tendency.

Reme man with family.

String they want was a the proper of the water was a the freezing of mains?

Wr. Chesbrough—The engines are running day and night; the hydranis are all opened and let run daily, and the three beliers of the department used for thawing purposes are complaints come pouring in from all quarters of frozen pipes, and our men haves all they can do to eatisfy the people's demands.

When the men who look after the hydranis ind that frozen pipes are common in any locality they notify the parines, and give them water from the hydrant when they turn it co.

Beporter—It seems as if the reports about the mans were a little exaggerated?

MENNONITES FOR MANITOBA.

NEW YOUR, Feb. 16.—Nearly 1,000 families of Mennonites, it is expected, will soon arrive in the condition of the water. They have chosen Mani-

New York, Feb. 16.—Nearly 1,000 families of Memonites, it is expected, will soon arrive in Canada, from Russia. They have chosen Manitobs for their future residence, and have commissioned an agent to buy for them several thousand head of cattle in the West.

Brother Halliday as a Censor—A Lesson in Good Manners.

From the Nie Fork Sun.

Last week two young hwyers visited Judge Nelson's court and obtained a sitting where they had full view of the defendant and his party. They improved their opportunity to look at them. This course was dissperoved of by Brother Halliday, who approached the gouldennen as they were going out after the proceedings, and said to one of them:

"Young man! don't you know any better than to stare at people? You were looking at Mrs. Titton all the while you sat there; how would you like it if your sister were stared at in that way?"

"Well." said the gentleman (who has forgotten more lessons in good issuners than Brother Halliday seems to have remembered). "If my aster came into court and sat where she had no ousiness to be, I should expect people to stare at her."

Brother Halliday opened not his mouth.

INGRAM.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFtipes can discount for each

\$0. FLIAS HOWE LATE IMPROVED FAMILY
\$0. FLIAS HOWE LATE IMPROVED FAMILY
ments, bey-cover, etc.; cost \$0. No. 71 Twenty-slath-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE_TWO LOTS ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR TOR SALE HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH AV. mass victor Fact, \$4,000 will take small cash payment, \$700, and some textes assume \$1,00. Apply to D. B. NIOHOLS, \$71 Milwantzes \$1,00. Apply to D. B. NIOHOLS, \$1 Milwantzes \$1,00. Apply to D. B. NIOHOLS, \$1 Milwantzes \$1,00. Apply to Drick on West Monzes \$1,00. Apply to Drick One \$1,00. Apply to Dr Hept.

TOR SALE TWO STORY FRAME OR OAK.AV.,
Rear Grace Church; let Miribi; a very desirable lonstion in every respect. MEAD & COE, its Landiese.

TOR SALE-LOT ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR JACK.
Son-st.; would exchange for a residen a on North or
South Sides in good levality. MEAD & OOK, its LaSalis.

FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, mear Twenty-screenth-st.; low price; easy terms. WM. GARNETT, ISS Mourse-st., Room 2. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-CHEAP-HOUSES AND LOTS WEE COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—1. CHOICE FARMS, CONTAINING I 9, 250 acres: Lemuel Milk, Eq., of Kunksker, offer or sale bits well known farms and laude in Karksker, offer for sale bits well known farms and laude, and Childon, all withis 10 miles of these towns, 45 and 7 miles from Chicago, and which will be sold in farms and tractic of 85 acres and unweard, to sait purchasers or pay mont of 3/ to 1/6 the purchase money down, balance or long time of desired. Will sake one-third the value of any farm in Chicago Improved property. For full particular in the sale of the country of the property of the country of the country of the country of the sale of the country of t

WANTED-TO PURCHASE SCHOOL-SITES OF from 150 to 200 feet from by a depicted and has than 123 feet, in the vicinity of Wabselt are and such as a state of the vicinity of Wabselt are and such as a state of the vicinity of Cornellats; and in the vicinity of the Buren and Paulinasts. Her advertisement in Intarcess and State Zolung, Proposals for School Sites.

WANTED-TO LEASE A FARM WITHIN 20 miles of the city for a term of roses. Apply to H. C. SHELDON, 20 and El West Madisco-st. WANTED-A \$15,000 TO \$20,000 PARM NEAR CHI-eago, clear, for city property and good stock. L. J. HITZ, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2. W ANTED-I WANT FROM 5 TO 16 AORES IN ANY direction north or west of the city, at from 200 to 255 per acre. Address Box 255, Post-Office.

W ANTED-I HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR RESidence worth from 26, 600 to 85, 600. Owners apply.

R. ROBINSON, 169 Washington-st., Recent 14 and 15. age 15

WANTED M OR 100 FEET VACANT PROPERTY,
oset of Indians av. and north of Thirty seventh at.
Will pay cash and lots, West Side, in city. Apply No. 65
Thirty-seventh at.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

54 SOUTH ANN-ST. A FURNISHED FRONT 54 room, with board, sultable for two persons. Term reasonable.

135 WEST MONROE ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD
and room, entiable for four gentlemen or gent
and wife. Terms reasonable.

135 SOUTH PRORIA ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS
with board, at \$6 and \$6 per week.

South Side.

14 FLDKIDGE-COURT—DOUBLE AND SINGLE tooms to reat, with beard.

52 FOURTH-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE.

Now house, well furmished, with bath-room, and good board. Tocms, 85 per week: day-board, 21, with use of plane. Bodrooms pasted. use of piano. Bedrooms hested.

418 AND 220 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies and gentlemen. 84 to 85 per week, with use of piano: single rooms, \$4.50.

401 MICHIGAN AV.—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gouldenan and wife, or two gentlemen, with the best of board, at moderate terms. Also, accompations for single goutlemen.

694 by farnished and well heated, with board; reference serioused. To T by furnished and well heated, with beard; references exchanged.

707 WARASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, released to the proof of the

DISHOP COURT HOTEL, 507 TO 515 WEST MADIand the second s

COMMERCIAL AND SECURED PAPER BOUGHT Leans on improved or unimproved city property, a sum of \$1,000 up. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building. TOANS IN SUMS TO SUIT ON HOOD CITY PROPierts at surrout rates. F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madians.t., Room 19.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPunion TRUST COMPANY, 183 Clark-st.

Apply at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 CERK-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERLOS, 185 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
M bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 126 Hancopple-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN-A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS ON
good real estate security. C. W. WESTON, 119
Destroin-st.

WANTED-Stacos FOR S YEARS ON REAL EState, 7 miles from Court-House, near depot. Proparty worth \$50,000. Address C. Tribune office.

O PER CENT LOANS ON IMPROVED PROPERTY

orty worfa \$8,000. Address G. Tribums office.

9 PER CENT LOANS ON IMPROVED PROPERTY
in Chicage made, and mortgages bought by LaZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

\$1,000. \$1,000, \$2,000, AND \$8,000 CASR IN
hard to loan on city real counter. Apply
at once to EDWARD S. DEEYER, IS Maddenness,
Room 7.

\$5,000. \$2,000, \$20,000 TO LOAN AT
MORTGAGE LOAN AGENCY, 106 Fifther, Room 4. BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS STOCK OF FANCY A goods, notions, cigars, and tobacco for sale; well located; new brick store; low rent; a bergain; one-third cash. Owner leaving the city. Investigate. Address S. Tribune office. eash. Owner-leaving the city. Investigate. Address S. T. Tribune office.

A UCTION NALE OF MEAT-MARKET FIXTURES at 17 Weat Madison-st., a 2 o'clock p. m.

WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE LIQUOR as No. 48 South Water-st.

DOWLING ALLEYS FOR SALE—A PAIR OF nearly now bewing alleys, challe, pins, etc., (also a cot of bar firsters and glassware, very cheap. Inquire at 48 South Water-st.

PART OR WHOLE INTEREST IN THE BEST cash business of forced, well established capital resulted from 85,000 to \$10,000. ADVANCES, Tribune office.

\$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A \$600 well outside the will support two families. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 65.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED — A MANUFACTURING firm, doing a logitimate, safe, and lucrarive business, require a partner with \$1,000. Parents or guardians will not this worth locking at. To a young man or character, and willing to work, it cannot fall in givier a pleasant position and large returns. Inquiry and investigation invited. Will, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—A GRAIN COMMISSION house in Chicago, with a well-established business. Indires an additional partner with \$6.00 to \$10.000 capial. Address COMMISSION HOUSE, Tribune affice,

GENTS WANTED MALE OF PEMALE TOU A can make it a day selling the Gas Constraints Manusel; restails for Searts. FUNTER, 22 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—the PER DAY-TO SELL THE AGENTS WANTED—the PER DAY-TO SELL THE CAN make money milling the "Horns Souther restellar you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish so begt a sowing machine for family size, our directions of the day of the contract of the Section of the Sect

FOR SALE-S-POOT METAL SHOW-CASE AND the watern table, or will exchange for correlated tailoring. Will exchange Grover a Baker newing machine for large truck. Willers-ext, basement.

FOR SALE-DESK, CHEAP, AT 16 CLARK-ST., Boston Sygner Dediting Tothing Store.

FOR SALE-ONE SALOON LIOENSE, TABLES, vision-st., corrier Market.

FOR SALE-AN ALDEN EVAPORATOR IN GOOD serving order, in a splendid fruit country; rang one secon, very profitably. For particulars, address W. S. KNICHT, & Waterneys. PERSONAL

WANTEL-MALE HELP. disk; must speak Registion and German; graduate in pharmacy perfected. J. W. diff. MAN, 37 State est.

WANTED—A BOOKKENPER, ONE THAT HAY had thorough practice and can give best kind of reference, state salary wanted and references. Address Z. a Tribuno offe.

WANTRID IMMEDIATELY, THERE GOOD SPOO burnishers to when stradyl ampleyment will be given. Address Adrian Plating Works, Adriau, Mich. W ANTED-BOY TO FEED LIBERTY AND POTthe pross, and unke himself generally useful about
printing office; small wages hat steady work, at J. A.
SIRAUD'S Scan Job Frinks Office; Sweet Lake atW ANTED-A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.
To go to the country, one that understands his business; soher and industrious. Address J F W, Tribune WANTED-GOOD FRAME-MAKERS AND stair-builders at & Officest.

WANTED—AN EXAMP. SOBER GUSTOM CUTTER
to go to a sice country towa; steady job and fair
salary. Enquire between and 10 a.m. tula mersing at
64 and 58 Wabash-av.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OF GENTLEMAN.
Is address to take orders for our new serials old
and New London; rentlemant address indispensable;
must be well asquainced with language residents in Chicago: Aslay 42.50 to 55 par day of commissions. Cassell,
POTTER a CALPIN, 30 Washington-is.

WANTED—CANVASSES FOR LEGITIMAYE,
reliable, profitable business. Address UTLITY
WORKS, Rock Falls, Whiteside Country. III.

WANTED—COMPETENT PERSON, ACQUAINTED
steam packing, and discover infringers. 60 Washingtonsis, Room 14.

WANTED—MEN—WE OFFER GOOD MAN EVOne willing to do coores and errands, for a small
office, Apoly at Boom 20 Ota-Blook, 164 Laballe-is.

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office, Apoly at Boom 20 Ota-Blook, 164 Laballe-is.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A VERY PROFITAtile and salable article is city. Can make 15 per
day. 40 Scott black-sis, Room 16.

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WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A VERY PROFITAtile and salable article is city. Can make 15 per
day. 40 Scott black-sis, Room 16. WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO GO IN THE COUN.
ity to work on a farm. Call at Gar's Hatel, No. lie
Fifther, between B and I o'clock. J. E. FUEREST.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF GOOD ADDRESS for city and country. Outfit, \$2, hard times not withsteading. Apply to HORNSBY. 12 will 2 daily, 27 Tribunes Ruilding. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; four in family: German preferred. None but liret-class need apply to 600 Fulton-st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOURSEWORK in small tamily; must be a good sook. Call, with references, at MI West Adams-st.

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPRENT GIRL to do kitchen work in private family; none but good cock need apply; so wasning. Apply at WANISD-AGOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASB. AND tron in a private family. Apply at 486 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING, WASB. ling, and froning. Inquire in the drug stors ourser California 4v. and Matison-st.

MANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO JASSET California ev. end Madisonett.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT honeswork; German preferred. Call for 3 days at CS North Clark sti., up-stairs.

WANTED-GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT SO West Monro-st., balf block west of Leavist.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON.

Oall at 1076 Wabashav.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL Recessory in a small family. Apply at 301 indiana. WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT Gay's Hotel, Ile Pitth-av.; steady employment to good girl.

W ANTED-A GOOD DINING-HOOM GIRL AT a good girl.

W ANTED-A STRADY, REPERIENCED GIRL TO de general housewerk in small family; must some well recommended. Apply at 170 Warren-av.

W ANTED-A GOOD HOTEL DINING-BOOM GIRL to go in the country. Apoly, Wednesday furmoon, as is North Green-at.

W ANTED-AT 188 PRAIRIE-AV. A GIRL FOR energi housework; must be a good cook, washer and troner. Fringrefference from intelligence work in small family only a good gook, washer, ash from need apply. 250 Waintiest., Seek Leavith.

W ANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in xamily of three; good wares; must understand her duties. 35 West Sanksonet.

Seamstreever.

WANTED-HANDS ON GENTS NECK-WEAR.
WANTED-EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERAtors and assers on store vasts; also good trimmer.
Apply immediately as 120 South Clark-pt., basement.

WANTED-A GIRL FROM 16 TO 18 TEARS OF dress R 6. Tribans office.

WANTED-A FROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE charge of child is month old. Call at Room 68. Palmer House, between 2 and 40 clock to-day; must have

WANTED-A YOUNG LADY TO ADDRESS EN-velopes. Address ENVELOPES, Tribuns offices. TO RENT_TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE Thoms, isn rooms; water, ran and lath; near fair coln Park. C. S. WALLER, ist Labaliest., Room is.

TO RENT-DWELLING les INDIANA-AV., SIX rooms, Apply at Room 12, 152 Lanalis-st, TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-CONVENIENT RODMS FURNISHED for housekeeping to respectable parties swithout children; \$2.50 per week. EDWARDS, \$37 Milwaukee-av. TO RENT-TWO & HOOM TENEMENTS; ALSO A 1 (strinkhed room. Parties with good reference apply as 22 Wabsah-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, COMPLETE FOR 1 light housekeeping; also single room for a gentleman. 57 West Madigion-a.

TO RENT-TE RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER CLARK-Tenence and the second rooms, \$5 to \$16 per month; warm building. TO RENT OHEAP FOR HOUSEKEEPING, TWO SELAND, Room & Beyan Block.
THE RENT LARGE, NIGHTY FORNISHED FRONT FROM with Six and light; \$15 per month, 110 North Clark-st., fourth Score. TO RENT - NEWLY AND BLEGANTLY FUR-nished rooms at 11s East, Washington at, No bester in the city. None but respectable parties need apply. TO RENT NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR I gottemen, near business contre; \$12 to \$30 per month, industing \$20, fire, and attendance. Inquire at \$1 Clark.

inclinding yas, fire, and attendance. Inquire at & Clarks., Room &

TO RENT-182 WABASH.AV., NORTH OF TWEN.

Cyaltrhest. incell-furnished rooms, single or manule, with closeds, gas, and fire, cheap; and furnished room for light housekeeping.

TO RENT-LARGE FRONT ROOM, TWO ROOMS Adjoining, with large closets, well furnished; desirable for light housekeeping; or to rent separately. 286 West Randolphas.

TO RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day, week, or month, 178 South Clarket. Office, Room No. 5.

TO RENT-SIX ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the reli-funding and complete for housekeeping; rous to te reli-full relief. Apply on premises, 128 Wabshew, near Thirty-licebed. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &s

TO RENT-STORE S. OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 18
I Rease-st. Apply to L. R. OTIS, Room I Quis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT-STORES IN THE RLY BLOCK, ODRNER of Michigan-st, and South Water-st., vanishle for the wholesale trade, MEAD 4 OOR, 16 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT-THE SYORE AND PIRES AND SECOND I lefts of the Worders Building, corner of State and Randoninest. Tasis are of the most prominent lecations on the street. MEAD 2 COR, 13 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT-A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, 18CLS, 13 East Madlement, for a farm of years Rent low, by A. L. CROCKER, 18 East Madlement.

TO RENT FURNISHED DESK BOOM; LOW runt. Second floor 17 flast Medicon-si., Room 1. TO RENT-LIVERY STABLE ON TWENTY SEC-Ecom 14, 1947 State, and there exist allow. Apply at WANTED-TO RENT.

W with not less than il rooms, by aprivate family. Address & C. Tribune-Office.

W ANYED-TO RENT-IN OFFICAGO OR VICINITY, for a manufacturing purpose, a building, 2 to 4 sorries in sheight, with space area. Like to 2, collegans fort to such floor, with pre-manufacturing of the same MCF. RY NELSON & CO., Chicago, H. W. W. ANTED-TO. RENT-A GOOD HAY FAEN, with combression buildings, within 18 miles of Chicago, at large at large carrier of order of the combression buildings, within 18 miles of Chicago, and the combression buildings, within 18 miles of Chicago, at large at large carrier of the combression of the combre

Once. Address V 16, Tribune office. UND ON SATURDAY ISTH INST., A SMALL socket wallet containing monay etc., which on suf-th proof, and payment of advertising, can be el-d by calling at 80 Landle etc., Room 31. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

est references, desires a position. Address Y E, Tribune effice.

CITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK.
Magner. With very best of references as to ability, etc., is open for an engagement. Address W E. Tribune office.

Trades.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER WHO Call for address 9 Waller-st., before Sunday. Call or address Waller et., before Sunday.

Conohmen. Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, REHIABLE man as coachman, where a permanent home can be had been of reference. V. 26, Tribuge editor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (Dane) as coachman; white to cook if wanted; best of situations and coachman; wife to cook if wanted; best of situations and coachman; with the cook if wanted; best of situations and wanted and the coachman is a private family; the bost of references. Address N 12, Tribuge editor.

STUATION WANTED-A COMMERCIAL TRAVE.

Ser well accuainted with the dr-goods trade of lilinois, desires to roursent some aposital line to that trade.

Address Candos M. HART, Radisc, Wis. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

South Side preserved, at 100 Wilson-th., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to cook, which, and from in a private family, or general housework. In this rear of 118 west van Bures.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook, washer, and troops, in a private family. Call at 12 East Eries-1., near bridge.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Good reference. Call at 128 Butterfield-at., near Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE of its cook of degeneral housework in private family. Reference given it sequired. 25 Butterfield-at., corner of Twenty-fifth. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAL at 64 States. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST CLASS COOK Apply at 10 Pools of the Country preferred. Apply at 10 Pools of the Country preferences. Apply at 10 Pools of the Country Pools of the Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOP in hotel or boarding house. Please call at 28 Calu not-av.
CEPUATION WANTED BY A MOST EXCHELER
D. Hobmung girl is do general housewer, thorough
competent and not afraid of work. Call at 31 State-at.

Seamstreases.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SEAMSTRESS. UNderviands all kinds of dressmaking and children's
colchec. Can rin any machine, or formistreas. \$1 a day.
Address Q 75, Tribune office, for five days. Nurses of the days.

Nurses of the days.

Nurses of the days.

A sound and shalthy wet-nurse will please apply to 22

West Ohio (Fourth) at.

Housekeepers.

STUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER. NOT alraid of week. Please call at 62 West Weshing-to-st.

competent and not afraid of work. Call at 21 State-st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY COMPRITEN.
Canadiab sizi to do second work or general-work in.
brat-class private family. Call for two days at 1000 Burn

Employment Agents.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF pood Neandinavias and Gormas help can be emplied at Mrs. DUSKF'S office and ladpdry, 80 Milwankes-ay.

A DECIDED BARGAIN AN ENTIRELY NEW AND A magnificant reserved piano-foria, 75-octaves, magnificant reserved piano-foria, 75-octaves, from the piano for the p A SUMBER OF PIANOS AND OF A but a few months, for sale for less the STORY A CAMP, Ill State 48. A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW AND SPCOND A hand planes for rent very low. STORY & CAMP, 211 Stale-st.

A 1th OCTAVE PIANO, UNSURPASSED IN TONE, Labest improvements, first-class make, for sale at a great-handled, and to John-st.

I OR SAIK—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A SQUARE Form months, and can be bought for half the usual price. Can be seen at GOOLD'S, our wheah-av. and Adams at I WHILL OFFER FOR SAIK MONDAY, FEB. IS and over day until sold, the following second-handled planes and organs:

2 stalled, Davis & Co.

1 Stolinway upright.

2 thinks the following second-handled planes and continues to the following second-handled planes.

1 Knabe square.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 16 TO B TRARS OF dress R 68, Trobus colines, colines age to take case of a child through the day. Address R 68, Trobus colines.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT OFRL TO TAKE charge of child is months old. Call at Room 68 Palmer House, between 2 and 40 clock to-day; must have good reference.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUNKE'S once, 20 Mirwaukse-as.

Bayer and private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUNKE'S once, 20 Mirwaukse-as.

Bayer and private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUNKE'S once, 20 Mirwaukse-as.

Bayer and private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUNKE'S once, 20 Mirwaukse-as.

Bayer are transported to the color of the color of

Rable squares.

3 Baster squares.

3 Baster squares.

4 Baster squares.

5 Baster squares.

5 Baster squares.

5 Baster squares.

1 N. Y. Plane Forte Co. squares.

1 N. Y. Plane Forte Co. squares.

1 N. Y. Plane Forte Co. squares.

1 Plane-oaste metadoon.

1 dest. organt.

All of these instruments are in good condition and will be warranted by us to give natisfaction. Being about making important shapens in our warronoms, we are desisous of seducing our wtock of secund-instillustruments as made as a secondition of seducing our warronoms, we are desisous of seducing our wtock of secund-instillustruments as the secondition of seducing our warronoms, we are desisous of seducing our warronoms, we are desisous of seducing our warronoms, as a stocked high seducing our seducing the seducing seducing the seducing seducing the seducing seducing seducing the seducing seducing the seducing seduc

TO EXCHANGE MISSOURI, KANSAS, 10WA, and Golorado property for Chimago real setate. W. E. BROAD 4 OO., 105 Fifth w., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—SE ACRES, SEC. S. S., 14. FOR Impassed property; farm in ludians, for South Chienge lots. H. J. UOODRICH, Its Outstornes.

TO EXCHANGE—IN POUR-MORY BRICK Indiana, and the control of th

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BAVE YOUR HAIR.—IF YOU WISH TO SAVE your hair and keep it in a strong and healthy condition, use Burnsti's Locosine. It will stimulate the roots of the hair, and restors the natural action upon which its growth depends. Trenny years ago a single bottle saved a lady's mir to a desperate case, in which all other treatment had failed; and since that early success thousands of case of baidness, dautruff, loss of hair, and irritation of the scalp have yielded to the same remedy. INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRIRD PAGE City, Suborban, and Country Estate, Wented Real Setate, Wants, To Rents, Munic Boarding and Lodging, Financial, Hurses and Country of the Country oot, sic., etc. BEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Ocean Steamship allread Time-Table, Medical Cards, etc., e.c.

The Chicago Tribune

Wednesday Morning, February 17, 1875

The Chicago Board of Education at it meeting last week, adopted a memorial t the Legislature, asking an appropriation for nent and support in this city of a free school for deaf-mute children. The memorial was presented in the Lower House of the Legislature yesterday. It is a conciss and luminous representation of the advan-tages to be derived from the existence of such a school in Chicago. It shows that a large number of children now in the city cannot avail themselves of the benefits of the State instances the expenses of personal support given an opportunity to attend a day-school

The election of Dr. KENEALY, former coun sel for the Tremborne Claimant, to Parlisment is one of the most extraordinary and perpected consequences of that famouse. Kenealy had been disbarred and ger ease. RENEALY had been disparred and gen-erally outlawed by the profession more on account of his scurrilous publications after the trial than for his dubious champion-ship of the Claimant's cause. When thus pushed to the wall, the Doctor to give them as good as they sent. He affected to be zealous for the workingman's rights and to be zealous for the workingman's rights, and to be a devoted partisan of the most re-fined and abstract justice. We suppose, though the dispatches do not so state, that KENEALY has been elected by workingmen; and that his election is quite as much of shock to the respectables in England as would be to the same class in America, for instance, the sending of GRORGE FRANCIS TRAIN to

The defeat of Mr. Dawes' resolution to apply the gag-law to the consideration of the new Tax bill is an evidence that a good many of the Republican members are taking a secvery much as though they were beginning to feel the force of public sentiment on the proposition to add \$100,000,000 to the price of goods on hand without increasing the revenue a dollar. It is an indication that the wise men in the present Congress have concluded to let the next Democratic Congress legislate for itself, and provide the ways an means for the running of the Government after the Republican majority retires. It emphatically suggestive of the final defeat of the bad bill; and the longer it is postponed and the more it is discussed the worse prospects will become, and the better the prospects of the country to escape from its oppression and the Republican party from

The JATNE-BUTLER-SANBORN crowd are trying to make capital orst of the discovery of smuggling since the abolition of the moiety blackmail plan. The truth of the matter is, that the smuggling ante-dates the abolition of moieties by seviral years, say from the birth of the high to riff, while the discovery of smuggling is of very recent date. It is due to men who as a not too busy in "squeez ing "merchants and in levying blackmail to discharge their drities. Within the last six months, more grangeled goods have been seized at New York than during any year since the JAYNE-SANGOEN regime. One result of these seizures has been the detection of I organized companies for evading the revenue, which piled their trade meanants under the revenue of Jayneses. uncaught under the very noses of Jame's moiety-hunters. The criminals have been at work for years; they have just been caught; now the moiety-men, who did not catch to stop smu/ggling on account of the abolitio of the moie ty system! Under Jarna, hones men were blackmailed and rogues went free Under his successors, the fortunes of the two classes hy we been reversed.

ally emiss to produce markets were generally emiss yesterday, with less doing. Mess pork was a stive, and 2 1-2e per bri lower, closing firm, at \$18.15 cash, and \$18.25 for March. Land was active, and 5@10c per 100 hs lower, closing firm, at \$13.50 cash, and \$13.55@12157 1-2 for March. Mests were and firm, closing at \$7.75@8.15 per 100 hs. Highwi has were inactive. Flour was quiet and at andy. Wheat was moderately active, and 1- to lower, closing at 83 1-2e eash, and 84 1-4 a for March. Corn was quiet, and 1-4 @1-2c, lower, closing at 63c for March, and 70 3- 3c for May. Oats were quiet and a shade firm sr, closing at 52 8-4c for March. Rye was quiet, and firm, at 98 1-2c. Barley was in batter-demand, and 4@5c higher, closing at

this city, 3,605,011 bu wheat, 1,450,525 bu corn, 527,777 bu cats, 8,168 bu rye, and 273,774 bu barley. Hogs were quiet, with sales chiefly at \$6.50@7.25, averaging 5@10e lower. Cattle were quiet and steady. Sheep

One of the most powerful instances of the ower of the human will is that testified to \$1,000 Treasury notes presented by members to have changed into smaller bills. So nu-merous were these cases that he noted down the initials of the names of a great many of these members, and the list of these names he laid before the Committee. Subsequently the Committee advised him to withdraw his list, and his evidence was stricken from the record. Now, in 1875, when called on again o testify, he says that after his exam we years ago he " erased the names from tablet and from his memory," and thereore could not now state them. This blot ing out of facts from his memory by order of a committee is an operat on that is as extraordinary and marvelous as it seems to have been successful in this case. DILLON i a good witness. Yesterday was perhaps the most imports

day thus far in the BEECHER trial. In the morning a long controversy occurred be-tween the lawyers as to the admissibility of stimony from Til.rox going to show what his intentions were in preparing the so-called "True Story." He was finally allowed to explain. He said the "True Story" was in-tended to deceive the public; that it was inbmitted to a number of persons, among others to Dr. STORES, for the purpose of secertaining what would be its probable "fect upon the public, and that it was finally withheld and destroyed because it did not seem to be calculated to pro-duce the impression desired. Dr. Stonas was told, it appears, that the "True Story" was in the main a lie, since it was a suppression of falsehood. Important as this testimony was, it was not in itself the most immediately interesting part of the day's proceedings. This consisted of developments made by a new witness, formerly a house-servant in Mr. Traron's family. She testified that she had seen Mrs. Tilton sitting on Mr. BEECHER's knee; and that the attentions of Mr. BEECH-ER to Mrs. Tilton were so marked as to be a common topic of conversation among the servants. The witness, it will be observed, is not altogether trustworthy.

The Pacific Mail investigation has dwindled into insignificance. The testimony of Messrs. Dillon and Whiting was a mere farce. Dillon had as "bad a memory" as the rest of the unwilling witnesses, but still recollected that there were more \$1,000 bills "52 sows' ears" of Sam Wand's allegory. Wurring found that his brother-in-law, S ator Cone, like Barkis, was willin', and did not need to be urged to vote for the subsidy, and so, of course, he pocketed the whole \$56,000 himself . (?) though he swears he did no work for it. All this is simply insulting to the public. The fact is, that the Ways and Means Committee, which has been investigating the Pacific Mail swindle, has had too much other business on hand to do it justice. It should have reported immediately after Inwin's last testimony, as we then suggested, recommending the ex-pulsion of SCHUMAKER as a member of Congress and his detention as a witness to a pear before a special committee to be appointed by the House. This special committee, with the material at hand, with SCHUMAKES between investigation, might have made some valuable discoveries. As it is, the affair is simply a Congressional disgrace, without fixing guilt where it properly belongs.

A few days ago Col. TROMAS Scorr left Washington, having established to his dis-satisfaction the impossibility of lobbying the Texas Pacific swindle through the present Congress. It may be supposed that Col. Scorr was in no amiable frame of mind. He had been defeated at every point, and kept out of some score million dellars which he wanted to develop the resources of the country with. What, then, must have been the fine frenzy of Col. Scorr when he fully understood the great encroachments made upon the business of the Pennsylvania Company, during his absence in Washington, by the Baltimore & Ohio Company. The warfare between these two great corporations has now reached a point when it becomes of almost national importance. The question is no longer one of mere business advantage, but of personal feeling. Col. Scorr as much as says. in the letter to President GARRETT, which we publish elsewhere, that the Pennsylvania Company will spare no pains to cripple the resources of the Baltimore & Ohio; and that, with this object in view, all necessary steps will be taken even to the building and

equipment of new lines.

The response of President Garrer to Col.
Scorr's manifesto is quite as decided as any
friend of the Baltimore & Ohio could have expected. It is the prompt announ a great reduction in passenger-rates, the par-ticulars of which will be found in the column of railroad news. The real contest is, of course, but just begun.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has not yet discovered that Tom Scorr's Texas & Pac has "gone where the woodbine twineth."
There is no more hope for it now than for
Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific. As far as Congressional subsidy is concerned, they are both as dead as a door-nail. But the Courier-Jour-nal still shricks for bonds with an energy and persistency deserving of a better cause. It says: "The Southern Democrat who goes back on us in this matter is a traitor, to be visited with political condemnation for all time to come." That is to say, every Democrat at the South must vote for this encrease at the South must vote for this encrease and point to the record and effect of the present Tax bill as a proof mous job, whether the country can afford to add a hundred millions to the National debt or not; whether the road will ever pay running expenses or not, and whether it will ever be of any value to anybody except the ring or not. Louis-ville is situated almost on the latitude of San Prancisco, and has a direct, almost air-line route to that city sio St. Louis, Kanses City, Denver, Sait Lake, and the Central Pacific to San Francisco. Instead of going this short, straight way, the Courier Journal wants first to go about 700 miles south to Jackson, Miss., thence by the Texas & Pacific across 1,200 to

ean tour. He insists upon going to San Francisco by the longest and worst route, and at an expense of \$100,000,000 to the Gov-ernment. We fear he will be disappointed.

THE TAX BILL AS A PARTY MEASURE We have heretofore discussed the Tax bil introduced by the Ways and Means Commit tee of Congress on its own merits. by one Dillon, who for a number of years opposed it as unnecessary, unjust, and disconnected it as unnecessary, unjust, and disconnecessary, unjust, and disconnected it as unnecessary, unjust, and d Thus far party politics have not entered into our consideration of the subject. But it is legitimate and proper that the bill be scrutinged or the subject of the subject o ized as a party measure. If the Republic party is to regain the lost confidence of t country, and resume its former position as a majority party, and be restored to power and usefulness in 1876 by the American people, it is certainly the duty, and should be the ambition, of its members to expose and defeat every subtle effort to undermine it, and every corrupt movement to be-tray it into the hands of its enemies. We are therefore prepared to condemn the new Tax bill in the light of a party measure as sweepingly as we have already condemned it as a means of needlessly increasing the revenue. It is to-day a greater menace to the existence and perpetuity of the Republican party than any of the causes which led to the Democratic victories of last fall. If the Repub-Democratic victories of last fall. If the Republicans in Congress who are honestly in favor of reforming the revenue permit themselves to be dragooned into passing it by the attorneys in Congress of the "protected classes," they must bear the responsibility for the calamity almost sure to follow.

The successive steps from the passage of this bill to political disaster are as readily traced now as if we had already gone over the ground. The Democratic opposition in Congress will turn the bill to party account from the very beginning. They will go on the record as vigorously opposing every proposition to increase taxes, no matter what for it may take. They will oppose the only tax which may be fairly and ben ficially levied at this time—the restoration of the tea and coffee duty. They will get their speeches in opposition to the hill printed in the Congression al Record, copied in their home organs and distributed about the country in pamphle form as electioneering documents. They will propose amendments at every point in favor of relieving the burden of taxation. Their votes will be recorded solidly against every proposed item of increase and solidly in favor of every proposed decrease. They will probably vote for the repeal of the match tax and certainly against the increase of the whisky tax. And. after the bill shall have been finally disposed of, they will be in a position to point their constituency to the faithfulness with which they guarded their interests against the tax-

If the bill shall become a law, for the firs eight or twelve months succeeding, it will be marked by an increase of prices and a con sequent decrease of consumption, and a decline in the receipts of revenue. By the time the next Congress assembles, in December of this year, with its great Democratic majority in the House, the people will have endured all the ills growing out of the new taxes and will not yet have reached any of the benefits, if indeed there are any benefits to be attained by it. They will have paid out something like \$100,000,000 in advanced prices on stocks of whisky, sugar, to poots and shoes,—on all goods in store of ordinary and necessary consumption or hand at date of passage. The middlemen and manufacturers will be the only beneficiaries up to that time, and even they will be somewhat disappointed and disprices and falling-off in their sales, and demand for their wares, for as prices advance consumers necessarily retrench in their pur chases. But the entire agricultural commu nity. North and South, comprising one half the total population of the country; the laborers and salaried classes generally; the vast majority made up of consumers who are not "protected," will all unite in a grand niversal outcry against the additional nd u burdens put upon them without adding one

dollar to the public revenues.

This will be the golden opportunity for the Democrats. With a majority of 70 in the House, the very first thing they will do after organizing next December will be to rush through a repeal of the Tax bill which will have become so obnoxious in the meanwhile. The repeal bill will then go to the Senate, where the Republican majority will be 6 or 7 at the most, including some who are exceed ingly unreliable for caucus drill and others who are honestly opposed to the present Tax bill and all "protective" taxation. Under the unmistakable popular demand for repeal the Senate will not fail to indorse the action of the House. The tax will then be taken off after it shall have enabled the speculators and middlemen to extort at least \$100,000,000 from the people's pockets, and before it shall have returned while the "glories" of the Democrati party in persistently opposing the increase of the popular burdens will have been sounded bout the land, and used to carry the State, county, municipal, and other local elections for the Democracy next spring and fall, whereby that party will have strength

ened its organization enormously for the giant struggle in 1876. The Democratic repeal of the extra, unnecessary, and odious tax levied by the exran Conreg and odious tax levied by the expiring Republican Congress will strike the
pass Conres Conres both
of the next Presidential campaign, which
will follow close upon the heels of the next
regy and
nse. It themselves of the first opportunity to decrease them. Here is Mr. Dawes' estimate of the increased them. Here is Mr. Dawes' estimate of the necreased revenue which the Tax hill will

.....\$\$7,655,000 to go about 700 miles south to Jackson, Miss., thence by the Texas & Pacific across 1,300 to 1,500 miles of treeless, rainless, tropical desert to the Pacific coast, and thence about 500 miles north to San Francisco. The editor of the Courier-Journal evidently has not had his passion for texts satisfied by his late Europrice of goods, during the eight months which will intervene between the enactment of the tax and its repeal, which will be thing as follows :

thing as follows:

Eight months' consumption of whisky at an advance of 30 cents a gallon.

Eight months' consumption of tobacco at an advance of 4 cents a pound.

Eight months' consumption of sugar and moissess at 25 per cent advance.

Eight months' consumption of all goods in store—stock on hand—its per cent..... 3,000,000

"This," the Democrats will say to the people, "is the amount wrung from you by the Republican Tax bill for the benefit of the jobbers, middlenen, and speculators. You have paid out \$106,000,000 in eight months on account of it, and the Government revenue has actually fallen off meanwhile! We, the Democratic party, have repealed this infa-mous legislation!"

Can the Republican leaders, in or out of Congress, afford to go before the people in the next Presidential election handicapped on this issue? Let the bill die in the hands of its progenitors.

A SETTLEMENT WANTED. Why is not something done to settle this Louisiana question? We have had statements, manifestos, protests, affidavits, speeches, public meetings, investigations and counter-investigations, and proclamations sufficient to have settled a general European war, and still the "Louisians question" mains in statu que. The public mind has only been confused by this constant clamor and denunciation for political purposes, and, apparently, the Congressional mind is as much muddled as the public. Sifting the mass of evidence down, it is clear each party to the contest down there has made out a good case against the other, and that neither has made one for itself. Deducting all that may be charged to partisan malice and political exaggeration, it is clear that intimidation has been used and many murders committed by he Democrate upon the one side which have not been punished, and also that the Kellogo growd is corrupt, imbecile, and oppressive, and yet it remains in power, supported by the United States army, without which it would go to pieces in a day. In neither case ere the demands of justice met or satisfied. The despair of the situation is that each party occupies itself exclusively in impeaching the other, and in proving each other rotten rascals, a process which might be kept up until doomsday, instead of making itself worthy of recognition and support by executing law and justice. The fight is a parti san one in its every aspect. The Democrats of Louisiam would long ago have com-

sended themselves to the sympathy of the country if they had punished these murderous crimes as they should have been punished, and kept themselves and their cause within the limits of the law. The carpet-baggers would have had their cause in much better shape than it is now if they had denounced the corruption and imbecility of the "gigantic frand" of the KELLOGG Government and the fraudulent ction of the Returning Board. Either party ong ago could have obtained a vast advantage by punishing the crimes of its own adherents and showing a willingness to do right.

One thing is certain. The country is tired

of hearing these stories of murders, outrages

corruptions, ballot-box-stuffing frauds, sick of manifestos, proclamations, and statements and denials, and wants to hear no more Committee iteration and reiteration on this everlasting Louisiana business. It has had mongh of it. What it wants now is action on the plain facts of the case. The majority in Congress must be brought to look at the matter in this light, and nothing short of this will command the respect of the country or settle the Louisiana imbroglio. A partisar settlement will be temporary, and will hurt the party making it more than the other. Is lessly split into factions that it can arrive at no understanding? Is it about to show a Mexican or South American incapacity for organized action of a just and intelligent haracter? Why does not the Investigating Committee make its report? But a very few days remain in which the party can save itself from the reputation of being incapable of settling the question, and it is all the more important, therefore, that the report should be made as speedily as possible. The facts in the case are all in, as fully as they will probably ever be known. The field of investigation has been exhausted. It can be settled to-day as well as at any time in the future, and that ttlement should be made upon the basis of what is right and justice without any regard to partisan considerations. Such a settle-ment would be the best thing not only for Louisiana, but for the whole country, and what is best for the country will be best for the Republican party. If the party is incapable of settling it, let it be acknowledged. If it is capable of settling it, why is it not

JOHN C. FREMONT AND TOM SCOTT. hapter in its alleged history of the Souther Pacific Railroad. It is disfigured by variou reakless partisan statements of corruption by individuals, of which no proof whatever is given. Thus the Sun says: -

He [FREMONT] bought BILL STEWART, paying him large price, probably over \$25,000 in gold. . . . A arge block of the stock was held in trust for the ben-fit of the President's frmily. . . The influence

It is true that Senator STEWART first opsed and afterwards favored FREMONT, and tion is 2,000,000,000 pounds, or an incre hat his name has been smirched by his connection with the Emma Mine; but these facts offer no justification for the Sun's statement that he was "bought." Not an atom of proof is given of the second scandalous statement we have quoted. The third has already been amply disproved. It is in evi-dence that the Hon. E. B. WASHIDURNE, far from being "kept quiet" by Schence or anybody else, promptly exposed the El Paso swindle and incurred thereby the bitter hatred of FREMONT some time before the French courts condemned the latter to two years' imrisonment, and clapped his noble brother-

Feb. 21, 1870, HEATON, of North Carolina, rate this [Company, grant it lands, and ced a bill into the House to incorpo authorize it to acquire "by purchase or otherwise" all the belongings of the Memphis & El Paso. Among the incorporators named were FREMONT, E. L. FANCHER (Pacific Mail were Fremont, E. L. Fancher (Pacine Man lobbyist), M. C. Hunter (Democratic Con-gressman, with El Paso bribes in his pock-ets), A. H. Whiting (Pacific Mail lobbyist), Powers, Clarton (carpet-bagger of the worst sort), and a sprinkling of respectable men. March 9, 1870, before this bill had been considered in the House, Krinogs, then Senator, now Governor by the grace of a "gigantic fraud," introduced into the Senate a bill to incorporate the Texas Pacific Road. He stated, in the Senate, that it was the road asked for by the Commercial Conven-tions held at Louisville and other Southern cities during the preceding summer. The facts were that all these Conventions had been worked up by the Southern Transcontinental (FEEMONT'S) men, while Scorr he had nothing to do with them. KELLOGO'S bill rallied the clans at Washington. After long battle, attended, as the Sun alleges, by nate bribery, a compromise made. FREMONT and his associates were bought off. They got a representation in the Texas Pacific Directorate and received bonds and stock besides. Tom Scorr got control of the job, and has since been supported in it by the same men who were "inluenced" by FREMONT. The following quotations from letters of FREMONT to the New York Tribune, published March 15, 1872, and thereafter, show the intimate connection of the two jobs :

The passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, the continuation of the Memphis & El Paso, was a vin-dication of my actions, and one of the most valued honors of my life. . . Early in 1868, a memorial of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad Company was presented to Con-grees. . . In 1969 a bill was substituted, asking for the extension of the Month of the gress.

In 1502 but was substituted, axing for the extension of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific & San Diego. This bill passed the House of Representatives, and finally, after many changes, was approved by both Houses, water the name of the Paus Pacific Railroad bill. The read is now building by Thomas

The new road has now collapsed, with THOMAS A. Scorr, and the latter is begging Congress to give him \$375,000,000 of th people's money with which to lay track cross the desert. There are too many tools of his in Congress, with El Paso bribes in their pockets, but there is fortunately small chance for the job. The people are swake to its iniquity.

THE PROPOSED SUGAR TAX. The robberies practiced under the form of so-called "protective" tariff are universal, and, though we have exposed many of the instances in which these robberies have been veiled under a pretense of patriotism, the tariff on sugar is one of the most adroitly planned in the whole scheme. We conume in the United States, annually, about 2,000,000,000 pounds of sugar (one million tons), including that produced in this coun try. Our tariff is so planned that no sugar, except loaf, lump, and sugar in the form of candy, etc., is imported that is fit for consumption. It all has to go through the hands of the "protected" refiners. How this is done may be seen by the following rates of duty: Sugars, refined and fit for use, duty 56 1-2 per cent; raw sugars, etc., 37 per cent. The sugars imported int the United States during the fiscal year 1874

were 1,644,709,767 pounds, having a value of

\$81,478,890. The revenue collected from this was \$32,480,100. This sugar was thus divided: practically prohibited, in order to secure bounties to the refiners in this country. If sugar were taxed an uniform rate of 2 cents per pound, the revenues of the Government would not be decreased, and, instead of importing raw sugar, we would import sugars refined far enough for immediate use. The great bulk of the sugar imported pays a tax of 37 per cent; the duty on sugar fit for consumption is 57 per cent : the protection to the refiner is 20 per cent. That is to say, the people of the United States pay a tax of 37 per cent on all the sugar they consume, which tax goes into the Treasury; that in addition thereto they pay a duty of 20 per cent in gold on all the sugar they consume to the gentlemen in Philadelphia who enjoy

the protection of Congress. This certainly ought to be enough, but the new Tax bill now before Congress proposes to increase these taxes as follows:

Here is an average increase of 9 1-2 per cent on the duties on raw sugars which have to be refined, and an increase on refined sugars 16 per cent. The protection bounty to the refiners is increased from 20 to 25 per cent. The bill proposes to levy an additional tax to produce revenue, but a much greater ncrease of tax for the profit of the refiner Under the law as it stands, the Governmen collects \$32,000,000 of revenue, and the sugar refiners and producers get 20 per cent on the whole consumption of two thousand millions of pounds. Under this bill, if it become a law, the Treasury will receive \$40,000,000 and the refiners will collect 25 per cent on the whole consumption. The effect of this change in the law will be to add 1 1-2 cents per pound to the price of all sugars con-sumed in the United States. That consumpof \$30,000,000 tax. This additional tax paid

Total......\$30,000,400

twenty-two to the refiners and dealers! In addition, this increase of price to the consumer will be put upon the whole stock of sugar now in the country, and upon that stock the consumers will pay perhaps \$20,-000,000 additional, of which the Treasury will not get a dollar. This bill, if it becomes prisonment, and cispped his noble brotherin-law into jail for complicity in the job.

Aside from these gross blemishes, the
Sun's article is valuable. It shows by the
Congressional proceedings, and the letters of
the conspirators, that Tox Scorr's Texas &
Pacific wild-cat milway is the legitimate
successor of Francor's Memphis & El Paso
swindle. The bribes of the latter were utilized by the former. The stock and bonds of
the two were interchanged. The El Paso
franchises, land-grants, etc., fell into the
clutches of the Texas Pacific,

In 1809, Farmonr returned to this country
from France with a great sum of ill-gotten
gold, given him by his French dupes in exchange for worthless Memphis & El Paso
bonds. The unsavory reputation of his Company made it impossible to carry on business under its name. A new corporation,
the Benthern Transcontinental, was planned.

would have gone into the Treasury. There ction" grab in the tax on tea and coffee; there was no genteel paupers to be pensioned; no robbers to be appeased; no private constituents to have a dividend. The tax on sugar, however, met these emergencies; it would extort \$50,000,000 from the consumers, of which four-fifths is to be parceled out among the hungry gang who insist that it is the duty of the Government to enrich them at the public cost. The country can judge of the zeal with which certain Congressmen in the last hours of their official existence propose to levy additional taxes to the amo 000,000 in order to produce \$30,000,000 of revenue. Is it any wonder that the people, and especially the Republican party, want this Congress to be adjourned quickly, lest it do more injury to the country than could be inflicted even by a panic like that of 1873?

THE CREMATION THEORY OF RESUMP. DAVID A. WELLS has published in the New York Herald a long letter on "the way to esume." He gives his theory the title which we have used as the caption of this article. He would have the Secretary of the Treas-

rry "burn" at least \$500,000 of greenbacks very week, or \$26,000,000 a year. If this were done, the greenback's becoming worth par in gold would be a question simply of time, not fact. Mr. WELLS estimates that the time would be between three and four-years, so that the average annual increase in the value of the legal-tender would be only about 3 1-2 per cent. A debtor's loss, therefore, by such gradual resumption would be, he thinks, little more than nominal. The contraction, by making resumption certain, would give capitalists confidence, and would therefore induce them, he argues, to make long loans, which they are now so loth to do. Contraction, therefore, instead of diminishing the amount of money available for use would really increase it. Moreover, it would strengthen legitimate business operations, because long loans are usually employed for such operations, while specu ators fly their thirty and sixty-day "kites." Again, gradual contraction would not injure the commercial prosperity of the country. France cut down its currency by contraction \$200,000,000 between October, 1873, and December, 1874. No bad results have followed, but, on the contrary, good ones. In fact, a was shown the other day, business has thrived greatly during the operation. Contraction under Secretary McCulloca caused no bad results. Congress stopped it in deference to a foolish outcry that it was going to de narm. How absurdly wrong this outcry was is shown by the fact that no actual raction took place! It was a mere matter of bookkeeping. Part of the greenback in the Treasury were transferred on the books to the reserve from time to time That was all. The circulation remained the

same. We agree with Mr. Wells that contraction of irredeemable notes is the only road to resumption, and that it would not, if gradual listurb commercial values one whit. But we do not agree with him that the Secretary of the Treasury should buy and burn half million of notes every week. For this would make necessary an increased taxation of \$26,000,000 a year, which the people will not stand. The best method of contraction is to issue a 4 per cent gold-bond, running thirty or forty years, and allow anybody to fund greenbacks, in even sums over \$100, into these bonds. Then let the business take care of itself. Every greenback retired in this way should be cremated." This plan, while insuring gradual withdrawal of the greenback notes to the point where they would appreciate to gold value, would not produce any stringency in the money market, because the 4 per cent bonds into which they were converted would chase of property or payment of debts, and would be always of the same value as the notes plus the accumulated interest, and at the same time would give steadiness to the outstanding greenbacks in circulation as well as to the bank notes. Why is not this the essiest and simplest way to work back to a specie basis ?

THE BRAZIL COAL-STRIKERS. The strike of the miners at Brazil, Clay County, Ind., is peculiarly illustrative of the

unreasonableness of this class of workmen in charging their fils on capital. Three years ago, when Indiana "block coal" was the rage, the miners demanded \$1.25 per ton, and received it. Then other mines were opened, and competition put down the price to \$1.10 per ton, and the miners "struck." Nine nonths afterwards, a reduction from the same suse—competition—was made to \$1, and gain the miners struck. Last summer a further reduction had to be made to 85 cents, with half-time work, followed by the inevitable strike. Now has come another reduction to 70 cents, full time being offered, and the miner have struck again, and are bent upon inaugurating a " war against capital." as they call it. Meanwhile the proprietors cannot help the situation, as they have offered to pay all they can possibly afford, and so the min lie idle, and the miners are spending their say ings and running into debt and unable support themselves, the National Miners Union having declared itself unable to help them. The reasons why the proprietors can not pay more are sufficient. The chief marbeen Chicago, which has taken 70 per cent of the whole product of the Brazil At the very time when the min-ers were striking last year and the mines were lying idle, the proprietors of mines in Ohio improved the opportunity, That is the way "protective" taxes oper-ate. Eight dollars to the Treasury, and lishing a market in Chicago at such chean rates that the Brazil proprietors could not compete without again lowering the cost of production. It was that, or close up and abandon the mines. The advantage thus gained has been followed up by the Ohio and Illinois mines, so that the recent reduction became necessary. Either the reduction must be made, or the Chicago mar-ket for Brazil coal must be aban-

rters into Chicago in great quant , and this has been true even time they have struck, and will be true so long as they continue to strike against their own bread and butter. Every strike that they make gives other mines an oppo to place their coal in Chicago, and the of Chicago against whom these 2,000 blind Brazilian miners are fighting are bound to buy coal where they can buy the cheapest. They are therefore fighting the people of Chicago, and it does not require a prophet to forestell how such a fight will come out. They are virtually demanding that the propri shall pay them more than they can get their coal after it arrives at market, and having by their own foolishness allowed other mines to come into the Chicago market and

er mines to come into the Chicago market and compete with them. The proprietors are helpless. They can do no more than sit by and watch this struggle between the miners and Chicago; and Chicago, not troubling herself about Brazilian miners, will go on buying coal where it can purchase it cheapest. They are wasting their time and little savings, therefore, in denouncing their employers. They are losing money every day. Their four strikes have cost them tens of thomsands of dollars. Their families are thousands of dollars. Their families are sorely suffering through their blindness and obstinacy, and, when they do go to work again, they have got to work harder than ever, and pinch and scrimp themselves and their fam-ilies to make good their losses. If they can-not afford to work for the wages offered them, which is all the proprietors can offer them, then they should go elsewhere, as other men do; but to sit down and waste their time, and squander their savings, and make their families suffer, in a senseless war against their employers, who, in this case, as we have said, are controlled by the demand for their coal by the City of Chicago, is simply insane and suicidal. The experience of the past ought to have shown them this, and even ow, while they are lying idle, Ohio is pouring in coal here at a rate which will soon cut off their prospects of supplying the Chicago

Some of the Rev. Dr. RYDER's friends dony that he is a "prohibitionist," because he has not fa th in the efficiency of prohibition laws. They refer us to the following extract from one of his published sermous, which defines his position, viz.: "Does the present attitude of the tem-perance reform indicate the need of any further gislation? So far as what is called prohit concerned, I am satisfied that it is in No, especially in the West, and that any attemp Pforce such a statute upon the people

PERSONAL

Gov. J. L. PENNINGTON, of Dakota Territory, rrived yesterday at the Palmer House.

The St. Louis Republican says DE Banance Falstoff are as thick as Tom and Jerry. The Italian proof-reader has converted Col. FORNET into un Capitano Giovanni Forzz.

Senator Andrew Jourson left Nashville last evening for Washington, via Greenville, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Master HENRY WALKER arrived at the Grand Pacific

EDINBURG (late ALPRED) is going to play first y become a misanthrope.

"Nudder man allee sames good," is the combring reflection of the Heathen Chinco wiles to death of the Emperor is mentioned to him. Thirty-seven degrees below in Ottawn. How e pity Bill King, a Reaumen on the Fahren-

MIDSTAPA, the celebrated sorrano of the Sie tir seChapel, sings for the Pope aione Lzon is loose his successor, if the old gentleman survives the young one.

A ISan Francisco newspaper called Clana Mismus a "blonde bonanza," and Hazarorz prisms nades before that office with an arsenal from cunrise to sundown.

money, "marvels at the fact that, while trying to establish in court the adultery of his wife, he persists in maintaining her purity."

Mrs Gen. MEYER, of Washington, has one advantage over her neighbors. Being the wife of "C id Probabilities," she knows what kind of

weath ar to expect for her receptions. Mr. Lewis Martinouse, the well-known cigar manuf acturer of Kankakee, was in the city yes-terday, at the Brevoort. As usual, he found cocasion to rejoice in the possession of a "return ticket."

Mrs Munnay, the great London publisher, son of Bu so. 's publisher, immortalized in his poetry, he is been knighted, and is the first of the trade whose name was ever ennobled with a

Sopi HA Bruck, a lineal descendant of Robert Broca, has not the same love of spide a that her access or bad. She is a domestic a react in a without companction.

It is gout which troubles Spungson, and gout

is usus lly caused by high and reckless living. It the res erend gentleman who entailed the aristo-cratic lisorder on the family. Tom Countrar, the contractor, finds himself

the pot sessor of a widespread literary same and it taket all his spare time to assure people that it takes all his spare time to assure people that he is not the author of certain letters to the mowest pers criticising the Police Board.

The Eric Railroad Company have sold First's Grand Opers-House Iniquity for \$750,000. It was staled that Scortor Strewart, of Nevada, was the purchaser, but that is now desired. The names of the buyers will be made known shortly.

The Hon. Mr. WYNN, of Hale County, a colored member of the Alabama Legislature, has introduced a bill to regulate agriculture in that State. One of its provisions is to fine any plant-er \$500 who does not plant one-third of his

land in cotton.

The Observer gives the following scene on the cars not many miles from Utica: Euter a lady, who addresses a well known railroad official:
"Mr. —, do you think that Mr. Brecura is guilty?" "Guilty of what, madam?" I xit lady.

suffused with blusher.

The didest man in New York is an Irishman named Edward McGovern, who is 1.6 years old, and a farmer. This New York Bioemian Nestor lives at Harlern. He was your the same year with Narolton, Wellington, and several other Irishmen not so well known in history. So many applications for divorce have been made to the Idaho Legislature, that he Parnock has introduced a full drooming all the married people in the Territory, and plat tog them in statu quo ante materimonium. This, he says, will save time, and those who wish can be re-

married.
Prof. Naruan Saurrand leaves the city to bday for a second lecture tour through the En ern
States. It is not often that the West furnis we
the East with lecturers, but she has done so we
good purpose in this instance. Prof. SHEPPAN
is a man of power, originality, and culture. He
has lectured in Great Britain and the United
States with signal success. His hearers are always his admirers.

States with signal success. His hearers are always his admirers.

The priests usually capture the women, and the action of the ladies of Guanajusto, Marico, shows that sweet-scenard town to be no exception to the rule. Observe their oath: "We promise not to recognize as father, brother or husband anybody who, directly or indirectly, took part in the action of Congress expelling the flisters of Charity." If a squad of healthy you of Yanks got abroad in Guanajusto is in not hard

ening who wor od to mean, meaning, "the play we hesitate to accep it, until we have h Louis Globe.

Polimer House-Char
D. Holey, New Yor
Philadelphia; R. C. He
Rock Island; H. A. Ge
Wisconsin; Cot. C. S
Jairy mple, Pennsylvan
A. Dunn. Fort Wayne
Joise; H. R. Hughes,
Lowa; E. B. Brown,
Prencisco: Rowland V
Cottrall, Milwaukee;
Stein, Bochester; R.
M. S. Henry, S.
E. P. Johnson, St. Paul
W. Farrington, Bockfor
William M. Murray, U
Joilet; O. Nagura, Jape
H. Pierson, San Franc
Vork ... Tremont Lous

AMUS The audience at t

evening was large star, and was remark
was composed in a ve
whose unusual r amb
the circumstance that
was Dr. Mosenthal's bage is an Israelit on the prefadices of tween them and the tree mame of "Le has become too f public to need any page." mently sombre to mer for its stormy scenes of snushine until the the wildest and most for scenes of intensit times. What humo troduced to fighten sion are clamsy and their intention, they emly the purpose dark night. Their and their composi most primitive mat they are race. It is n es, and but for the Mr. Section they w Mme. Janauschel stands alone. It is a

refound, so massive a I the passages of the directly present. In is statuesque and I util the parting a glimpse is gittagie power. Even abdowed than actus shadowed than actuse econe in the succee in on a one of the man Muse. Janauschet the whole of the act siouate expression. Church-door was a securburat of fierce as the meeting with learning of the daim from Joseph tered the words. a tone of intensity, semoment later the passum of, and she spran with an intonation au can be compared but Othello he bounds upotear him limb from i burst as atunned the attent called out wild applates. woman in her dreadful imprecation him eyes possessed an act one a physiologic stood throughout the signing ambodiment of an eye; a tooth for at The last act is rich in courtest between De Chast an principle of was tearfully ele for once the and

romain long eno of the entrain to call the entrain to call the strip by the usual tion. After the curse was rewarded with "laudins—a circumsus preponderance of Israegners by birth, in the The company was support it rendered. Bradley was well and nonffected, Mr. Tavior of Mr. Cheplin's Joseph sive creation, but was ter acts. Miss Flotos as severe tax upon he who played Lattle Demore intelligence the won the good will of great marit observable precision in taking apprint and earnestness ance by this acquent smoothness highly. This afte will be given, and the Essex." "Chesney day night. To morro noon 'Mary Stuart' day night. "Macbeth.

The second concessiven at McCormick

evening, and one ver the musical talent of like that of the eve operatio character, so were concerned, but the and admirably played, a decided furors. Mr. of the military band a head of the orchestra Thomas has done duri ginning to show itself
has its influence upo
four years ago he we
upon such music as "Lohengrin," in addi and Meyerboer, a And vet with a formances he has give none will be longer re did and williant reades bers. Whenever Mr. Go injusted and williant reades bers. Whenever Mr. Go injusted and work, and shows the world is more than confirmed the go investigation. Her man dure Cha was given it wer, showing at home in the amo style of oratorio and has only made a flying band, but we hope it is her her. Such purs.

3 year atyle, cannot be

THE COLLEGE O
The College of Mu
McComniek's Hail toof so sis has been quit
dicat as that the concer

thom, "Men of the night and at the meti-Lind" will be given I

will be true so lke against theh Every strike that ing the people of as allowed oth ago market and proprietors are time and little neing their emmoney every day. st them tens of eir families are o go to work again. er than ever, and ses. If they canges offered them. can offer them iere, as other me and make their o, is simply insane

ition laws. They nes his position, need of any farther s called prohitition nd that any attempt the people will en

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hich will soon cut lying the Chicago

2 Dakota Territory, or House. n save DE BAR and and Jerry. has converted Col.

left Nashville las Greenville, Tonn. poons and Master the Grand Pacific

mentioned to him. w in Ottown. How ER on the FARREN-

sorrano of the Sis-Pope aione. Leon old gentleman sur-

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nows what kind of e well-known cigar was in the city yes-usual, he found co-ssion of a "return

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sold Fisn's y \$750,000. It now denied. The County, a colwish ture, has ture in that ne-thurd of his

Aing scene on the silroad official: * Luit lady

an Irishman ork Hipernian as form the same on and several r. history. r have bost a bir Pap-

sin V all the plac tog them sis, 1 says, e the city of aday the En term

done so 4 ers are al-

insto, Mexico,

guesting who would be recognized and who wouldn't, we are constrained to think.

The attention of the French editor of the Cincinnati Times us called to the following head-ince which appears in the Chicago Inter-Ocean: "Le Leu Vant la Chandelle." The expression is understood to mean, and is translated below as meaning, "the play is worth the candle;" but we hesitate to accept it, and yet refuse to doubt it, until we have heard from the Times .- St.

it, until we have heard from the Times.—St.

Louis Globe.

HOTEL ARHYALS.

Palmer House—Charics A. How, San Francisco; A.
D. Holley, New York; L. A. Misson, F. G. Smith,
Philadelphia; R. C. Holmes, Pittsburg; R. B. Cable,
Book Island; H. A. Gardner, Detroit; D. M. Keiley,
Wisconsin; Col. C. S. Barrett, Cleveland; W. F.
Dairymple, Pennsylvania; J. G. Scott, St. Louis; R.
A. Dunn, Fort Wayne... Puefic Hotel—S. B. Reed,
Jolist; B. R. Hughes, San Francisco; George Crooke,
Lows; E. B. Brown, Boston; M. Gensberger, San
Francisco; Rowiand Whitman, Philadelphia; C. M.
Cottrell, Millwalke; D. J. Evans, Topeks; L.
Stein, Bochester; M. L. Sullivant, Burr Oaks;
M. S. Henry, Sterling... Sherman House—
P. P. Johnson, St. Paul; M. Weinstein, New York; C.
W. Farrington, Rockford; A. M. Britton, St. Louis;
William M. Murray, U. S. N.; George E. Glover,
Jolist; O. Nagura, Japan; S. B. Foot, Red Wing; J.
H. Pierson, San Francisco; H. M. Buchards, New
York ... Tremont House—F. A. Van Dyke, New York; R.
B. Hilliard, Pectra; J. L. Case, Racine; O. B. Filley,
B., Louis; J. W. Kutchinson, Escanabs; Col. John
Williams, Springfield; R. G. Ingersoll, Psoria.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The audience at the Academy of Music last evening was large enough to be worthy of the was composed in a very large degree of Israelites, whose unusual I imbers were accounted for by the circumstance that the drama of the evening was Dr. Mosenthal's "Doborah," whose central figure is an Israelite, and where events turn upon the prejudices of race and creed existing between them and their surroundings. Under the name of "Loah, the Forsaken," it has become too familiar to the American public to need any particular notice. It is suffiesently sombre to merit the description of gloomy, for its stormy scenes are unrelieved by a gleam of sunshine until the last act. Its passion is of the wildest and most profound description, and for scenes of intensity and deep pathos it is hardly surpassed by any of the dramas of modern times. What humorous passages have been in-troduced to lighten the burden of continual pastimes. What humorous passages have been introduced to lighten the burden of continual passion are clamsy and unsatisfactory. Pastoral in their intention, they are unnatural, and serve mly the purpose of a tailow-dip on a dark night. Their light is merely a glimmer, and their composition of the commonest and most primitive material. Fortunately, then, they are rare. It is not in them that the interest Bes, and but for the strong low-comedy acting of Mr. Sefton they would be passed by without the common of the issuate, whether the said act has any application to the prosecution or indictional for the strong low-comedy acting of the common of the common of the common of the strong low-comedy acting of the common hes, and but for the strong low-comedy acting of Mr. Sefton they would be passed by without

they are rare. It is not in them that the interest fies, and but for the strong low-comedy acting of Mr. Sefton they would be passed by without motice.

Mre. Janzuschek, in her role of Deborah, tands alone. It is a characterization so full, so profound, so massive and complete, as to occupy is whole stage, and drive from the recollection at the passages of the drama in which she is not directly present. In the opening scene she is statuscage and mysterious, and it is not until the parting scene with Joseph that a glimpse is given, of her immense traje power. Even here it is rather foreshindowed than actually exhibited. The curse secte in the succeeding act we always looked in mas one of the most trying upon the stage, and file whole of the act was a masterpiece of passionate expression. The monotogue at the church-door was a solemn prevariation for the curburst of fierce and releatless passion in the meeting with the creenal lover. After learning of the deception practiced upon him from Joseph's own laps, she uttered the words. "And you believed it!" a tone of intensity, scenu, and indignation, and amount later the passion barst all fetters of restraint, and she sprang upon him, repeating them with an intonation and gessure to which nothing can be compared but Salvin's action when as Othelo he bounds upon lago and seems about to tear him limb from limb. It was early not the words, which are the passion barst all fetters of restraint, and she sprang upon him, repeating them with an intonation and gessure to which nothing can be compared but Salvin's action when as Othelo he bounds upon lago and seems about to tear him limb from limb. It was such an outburst as stunned the audience for a moment, and then called out peal after peal of wild applaine. The fury of the words. burst as stunned the audience for a moment, and then called out peal after peal of wild applause. The fury of the woman in her prayer, and in that deadful imprecation was startling to witness. Her eyes possessed an illumination so brilliant as to be a physiological phenomenon, and she stood throughout the scene a perfect and horrifying embodiment of the principle, "An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth; a heart for a heart." The last act is rich in pathetic power, and the contrast between Deborah vanquished by the Ch ist an principle of "leve them that hate you" was tearfully eloquent beyond wonds. For once the audience was content to remain long emough after the fall of the curtain to call the great actress out, and teatify by the number mough their unpanal emotion.

remain long enough after the fall of the currant to call the great actress out, and testify by the usual method their unusual emotion. After the curse scene, Mme. Janauschek was rewarded with "bravos," as well as manual plaudits—a circumstance due, perhaps, to the preponderance of leraelites, most of them foreigners by birth, in the house.

The company was in general fortunate in the support it rendered. The Father Lorent of Mr. Bradley was well sustained, easy, shoers, and unaffected, and the Natham of Mr. Tavlor of considerable power. Mr. Chaplin's Joseph was not a very impressive creation, but was more deserving in the latter acts. Miss Flottcher's part as Hanna was not a severe tax upon her powers. The little girl who played Little Deborah showed considerably more intelligence than most adult actors, and won the good will of the audience at once. The great marit observable in the company was its precision in taking up the dialogue, and the spint and earnestness infused into the performance by this accuracy and its consequent amoothness cannot be valued too highly. This afternoon "The Stranger" will be given, and this evening "The Earl of Essex." "Chesney Wold" will be repeated Friday night. To morrow night and Saturday afternoon "Marry Stuart" will be played, and Saturday night "Macbeth."

THE SECOND GILMORE CONCERT.

The second concert by the Gilmore Band, given at McCormick's Hall last evening, attracted a much larger sudience than on Monday evening, and one very handsomely representing the manufacture of the city. The recommendation of the city of the operatic character, so far as the band numbers and admirably played, the Tell overture creating a decided furore. Mr. Gilmore stands at the head of the military band as Mr. Thomas does at the head of the orchestra, and the work that Mr. Thomas has done during the past few years is beginning to show itself in all directions, and even has its influence upon Mr. Gilmore. Three or four years ago he would hardly have ventured upon such music as an exhaustive schedule of "Lohengrin," in addition to the "Tannhauser" overture and numerous selections from Mozart and Meyerbeer, as he did last evening. And yet with all the finished performances he has given us in these two concerts, none will be longer remembered than the splendid and brilliantrendering of the Lohengrin numbers. Whenever Mr. Gilmore drops the fancy and giogech sad work, and goes over to Wagner, it shows the world is moving. Miss Thursby more than confirmed the good opinion formed of her first singing. Her numbers were the "With Versis and the state of the confirmed the good opinion formed of the first singing. Her numbers were the "With Versis and the confirmed the good opinion formed of the first singing. water rates.

Several pages of the report are devoted to answering the objection that the construction of the narrow-gauge will render a transfer of freight necessary whenever it shall connect with a broad-gauge. It seems evident that the only the narrow-gauge will render a transfer of freight necessary whenever it shall connect with a broad-gauge. It seems evident that the only the narrow-gauge will render a transfer of freight necessary whenever it shall connect with a broad-gauge. It seems evident that the only thing which prevents the Committee from recommending the passage of the bill is the aimost nuiversal sentiment against subsidies of every kind.

THE TREASURY.

A RIOW AT THE NEW TAX NEW TAX

Charlotte Cushman is drawing good houses at McVicker's in "Guy Mannering." This afternoon the plays Mrs. Simpson in the delightful comedy of "Simpson & Co.," Mr. McVicker playing Simpson. This comedy will only be given once more, and that at the extra Wednesday maximos next week.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC CONCERT.
The College of Music Concert takes place at
McCormick's Hail to-morrow evening. The sale
of scais has been quite large, and everything indicates that the concert will be one of the pleasantest events of the season.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Sees Nothing Hurtful in the Press-Gag Law.

The Forty-first Parallel Scheme Shares the Fate of Other Subsidies.

A Bitter Fight Predicted on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Much Opposition Among Republicans to the Two-Year Clause.

An Adverse and Significant Vote on the New Tax Measure.

VIEWS OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Judiciary committee, having been directed by the Senate to report what is the meaning and extent of the o-called Press-Gag law of June 22, 1874, submitted a report to-day expressing their opinion that the second section of the act of June 22, 1874, confers upon Courts of the District of Columbia the power to arrest offenders found in the District who are charged with crime committed within the District and hold them for trial (which was the law before), and to arrest offenders found in the District who have committed crimes against the United States in some Judicial District of the United States, and to send them to such district for trial, and that is all. No person can be brought into the District of Columbia under it, either for libel or any "fact crime. The Committee are of opinion "as" both sections of the

chartering the Forty-first Parallel Railroad, in which he sets forth the views of the Committee on narrow-gauge railroads. The following is a

on narrow-gauge railroads. The following in brief synopsia:

The Committee does not now deem it expedient to recommend any Government aid to this railroad. The Committee has no doubt that the power of Congress over commerce among the States is ample, and that, in its exercise, Congress may regulate commerce upon existing lines of Inter-State communication; may charter new lines; may aid in their construction, or may construct them wholly at Government expense.

The mond of changer transportation is strong-

may construct them washly at Government expense.

The need of cheaper transportation is strongly urged, and the usual reasons assigned for
high rates. The Committee admit that from
present information it is almost impossible to
determine the actual cost of transporting a
hushel of wheat from the Mississippi River to
the scaboard, and say that the actual cost must
be ascertained before a fair price can be deternined. The argument is advanced that one
cheap line of transportation will render all competing lines equally cheap. In the comparison
between standard and narrow-gauge roads, the
Committee say the cost of the former, fully
equipped for an average business of even 2,500
tons, is \$42,000 s mile for Iron rails, and \$50,000
for steel rails.

for steel rails.

THE COST OF NARROW SAUGE
is not more than 60 per cent of these sums. The
cost of operating standard gauge roads, being
from 60 to 100 per cent of the gross earnings,
render it impossible to secure cheap transportation by existing lines. The Committee claim
that the cost of operating the New York Central
in 1871 was 7 miles a ton per mile; of operating
the Pennsylvania Central, 8 mills per ton per
mile; yot the cost of operating a narrow-gauge
road is estimated at 4½ mills per ton per mile; yot the cost of operating a narrow-gauge
road is estimated at 4½ mills per ton per mile.
While the average cost of maintaining and
operating standard gauge roads has been 64 per
cent off of the gross carnings, the Denver & Rio
Grande narrow-gauge, was operated in 1874 for
50 PER CENT OF FITS GROSS EARNINGS,
on a very limited business. The Committee
maintain that the amount of freight that may be
transported by narrow-gauge roads is very little
less than that which may be carried by the
standard gauge. From this and other facts the
Committee concludes that the success of the
narrow-gauge system thus far seems to demonstrate that the narrow-gauge railroad, while
vastly cheaper in construction and operation
than the old system, has sufficient capacity,
power, and speed to answer to general requirements, and, what is of more importance, the
Committee adds,

It may now be regarded as certain that the narrowgauge railroad can be made to carry freight and passengers with profit at rates not higher than the present
iow water rates.

Several pages of the report are devoted to anawering the objection that the proserted of for steel rails.
THE COST OF NARROW GAUGE

the Honse to-day with respect to the Tax bill was very significant. By a vote of 96 to 60 the House refused to limit the time for debate upon the bill. This means that there are so many conflicting interests that Representatives will insist upon an opportunity for unlimited amendments and debates. This, it is thought, will defeat the bill. Many Republicans are unwilling to believe that there will be a debcit. Mr. Dawes, in appealing to members to permit the bill to come up and to limit debate, intimated that if the bill should fail an extra session might be inevisable.

of seasts has been quite large, and everything indicat as that the concert will be one of the pleasantel events of the season.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Owing to the continued illness of Alice Hawthon, "Men of the Day" will be repeated to night and at the matinee. "Dora" and "Janny Lind" will be given Thursday night.

The seasts Finance Commutee did not settle the Mint question of Alice Hawthon, "They decided to give tudience to delegations from other cities which will arrive to-morrow. Balt Lake City is a new applicant.

THE UNION PACIFIC PROPOSITION.

The Capinet to-day further considered the Union Pacific compromise projection. Secreta-

ry Bristow wishes to have it so arranged that the sinking-fluid shall meet the bonds at metarity. The Supreme Court of the United States in the Tase of St. John against the Eric Railway, has just decided the identical question of net earnings involved in the litigation between the Government and the Unitor Facilio Railway relative to the 5 per cent tax on net earnings. The Court-decides that all charges must be deducted before the earnings become net, and that there is no net earnings until there are stock dividends. The Union Pacific people here claim that this decision settles the pending suit, on the ground that, if the interest and all charges are deducted, these will be no net earnings upon which a 5 per cent tax can be demanded.

SOUTHERN IMPORTUNITIES.

THE PROPOSED TWO YEAR ARMY APPROPRIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Army Appropriation bil will probably be reported this week. This bill is to be the the test upon which the political debate in the House that is expected to occupy a considerable portion of the rest of the session will begin. The Democrats have of the session will begin. The Democrats have already announced that they intend upon this bill to arraign the Administration for its general Southern policy. Some of the Southern Republicans, will endeavor to have attached to the bill amendments making appropriations for the army for two fiscal years, which will excite much opposition. The bill will be in charge of Mr. Wheeler, of New York, a member of the Lousiana Investigating Committee, and one of the most experience parliamentary leaders of the House.

LATER—Mr. Wheeler will endeavor to call up the Army Appropriation bill to-morrow. If he

LATER—Mr. Wheeler will endeavor to call up
the Army Appropriation bill to-morrow. If he
is fuccessful, the political debate may then be
expected to begin. Cannon, of Illinois, member
of the Alabama investigation, has been unvielding in his opposition to the habeas corpus features of the cancus bill. He has however, so
far withdrawn his opposition as to permit the
Committee to formally report it to the House reserving his right to oppose it. It could not have
been reported without his vote. The President
is understood to regard the Louisiana compromise propositions with disfavor.

THE ALABAMA REPORT.

The Alabama Invastigating Committee has
been to day engaged in the final revision of its
report.

THE POLITICAL BILL. It has been decided that the Caucus Political bill will be reported, with the understanding that before calling the previous question opportunity shall be given to offer amendments modifying the fourth section with respect to habeas corpus. The New conservative Louisiana Proposition which will be sumitted to the Louisiana Committee at its first meeting is thus: The question of the election of 1372 is not to be considered. The compromise is to be restricted to 1574 matters. The Conservatives are to be given the seven seats in the Lower House, which will give them 63 out of 111 votes. The Senate is to remain Republican. The Conservative members are confident that this plan will be accepted.

connucent that this plan will be a societed.

Arikansas.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow, if opportunity offers, to secure the passage of a resolution sustaining the President in his recognition of Brooks as the legal Governor of Ariansas. The gentlemen who propose to bring in the resolution express confidence, which they say is based on an actual canvass, that it will be adopted. It is also proposed to follow this resolution. adopted. It is also proposed to follow this resolution with a bill recently agreed upon in caucus, and the declaration is made that it must be passed if the entire session was consumed in the effort.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred a bill to provide for the organization of a Tecritorial form of Government over the country usually known as the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported to-day that, after a car ful, thorough, and impartial consideration of the subject, they find, in view of the peculiar relations to the Government sustained by the peo-ple therein, that there is no authority which will justify, but, on the contrary, they find much in many treaties with the Indians occupying and owning the Territory, in acts of Congress vesting and guaranteeing certain rights and immunities to them, and in opinions of the Supreme Court interpreting, defining, and sus-aining the same, which expressly forbid the legislation proposed. and sustaining the same, which expressly forbid the legislation proposed. The Committee say:
"Believing as we do that the legislation proposed in these bills to be unjust and inexpedicut, and therefore unwise, we trust the seil of displeasure will be by Congress emphatically set upon these and kindred movements calculated to destroy the binding force of the nation's obligation to the feeble people who are thereby to be affected. The people of this great nation ought to know, and those of the Indian nation ought to know, and those of the State Press.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.—Two alseping-to-coaches on an East-bound train from St. Louis, on the Ohio & Mississippi Bailroad, ran off the track about 40 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.

and were precipitated down an embankment 25 feet high both turning over and one taking fire.

About a dozen passeugers were wounded, but none killed or dangerously hurt.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16,-In the House this morning Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill proposing an amend-ment to the Constitution in reference to the election of President and Vice-President.

The first section provides that the President

vote of the people. Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President

congress, and the person having the anguest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, but candidates for President and Vice-President are not to be both citizens of the same State.

The second section provides that the person having the highest number of votes for Presidential votes from the State at large.

The third section provides that the person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President all votes in the United States shall be President all votes in the United States shall be President at, if two persons have the same number of votes in any State (it being the highest number), each of them shall receive one Presidential vote from the State at large, but if more than two persons shall receive the same number (it being the highest number) neither shall receive any vote from the State at large. If more than one shall have the same number of votes in any district (it being the highest number), no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

The fifth section makes the same provisions applicable to the Vice-President.

The saxenth section provides that States shall

discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or on the ground

discharged on the spplication or at the request of parent; guardians, or other persons, or on the ground of minocrty.

Sep. 5. That every petition or sopilication for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall disclose and state specifically under oath and under the points and estate specifically under oath and under the points and state specifically under oath and under the points and penaltics of perjury what amount of bounty has been paid under the provisions of any United States or State laws to the non-commissioned officer, unsician, artificer, vagouer, private soldler, salior, or marine, by whom or by whose representative the claim is made.

Sec. 6. That any attorney or sgeat who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than \$10 for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay after not less than one year, or both, as the Court or jury may adjudge, and shall forever hereafter be excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatsoever against the Government of the United States.

Sec. 7. That it shall not be lawful for any soldier to transfer, assign, barter, or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list, or other paper, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering, or sellam statement, descriptive list, or other paper, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering, or sellam shorted for made are bereby declared null and void as to any rights intended to be so conveyed by any such soldier.

Sec. 8. That in any case where \$ person entitled to receive personness of this act shall make application therefor, or where such application shall be made by the proper representative of such person being deceased, and the discharge of such person being deceased, shall be competent for the accounting officers to receive, in fleu of the actual loss of the same, and secondary proof of the same, and secondary proof of the same and contents, together with proof of the dentity of the claimant or person deceased, under such rules

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DOUGLAS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 16.—The charges against Robert M. Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas, in connection with the expenditure of money as United States Marshal in North Carolina, seem to have been instigated by political malice. The witnesses for the prosecution thus far have admit-ted that Douglas enjoys an excellent reputation as an efficient officer and honest man. The charges have not been sustained. PROSECUTION.

Tom Lynch, Alderman of the Ninetsenth Ward, Chicago, is proposed by here.

Tom Lynch, Alderman of the Nibeteenth Ward, Chicago, is prospecting here.

The Massiciated Press.]

The Associated Press.]

The Sandwich ISLANDS TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Senste Foreign-Relations Committee further considerated the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty, and, although they deferred action on some of its details, and no formal vote was taken, they agreed substantially to report it favorably. It may be considered certain that, in case time is not found to act on this treaty prior to adjournment, an extra session will be convened on the 4th of March for that purpose, but will be of only a few days' duration.

4th of March for that purpose, but will be or only a few days' duration.

LIBEL.

W. Scott Smith, a correspondent, has given bail to answer to the charge of Joseph MacFarland, another correspondent, that Smith had malecously libeled him by publishing him as a discount liably in.

malecously libeled him by publishing him as a dishonest lobbyist.

REVENUE STARTS.

Attorney-General Williams has given an opinion that Sec. 3,576 of the Revised Statutes does not make illegal revenue stamps with the portraits of living persons upon them.

DAWES VARNING.

Mr. Dawes says unless the House passes the Tariff oill the Treasury will fail to meet its demands, and an extra session of Congress will be necessary.

[The regular record of Congressional proceedings will be found on the Seventh Page.]

CASUALTIES.

FATAL CUTTER ACCIDENT.

Special Dispana to The Chicago Tribune.

Iowa Citt. Ia., Feb. 16.—Capt. F. M. Irish,
of this city, met with a sad accident this afternoon, which resulted in his death. He was passing along Dubuque street in his cutter, and ing along Dubuque street in his cutter, and while crossing another street, just ahead of a two-horse sleigh, both at a trotting speed, the tongue of the sleigh struck him in the side. The blow seemed to parylaze him below where it struck him. The accident occurred at 1 o'clock, and he died at 3. Capt. Irish was a pioneer citizen here of prominence. He was 74 years old. He was the father of the Hon. John P. Irish, editor of the state Press.

THREE CHILDREN EURNED TO DEATH.
McConnelisburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—The bouse of D. B. Mellott, of this coupty, was burned yesterday, and three of his children burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Mellott went away on a visit, sod lett the children locked in the house. On their return, a few hours afterwards, they found the bones of the children among the ruins.

THE FROZEN-IN CAPE COD FISHERMEN. PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 16.—Some six-ty men belonging to the frozen-in fleet walked shore on the ice, and have arrived here. They left a sufficient number behind to take care of the property, and they are perfectly safe on board.

FIRES.

AT PORT AU PRINCE.
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 16.—A fire broke out in Port an Prince on the 11th inst. There being no water, the flames spread rapidly, and on the 18th was still seyond control. Five hundred houses had been destroyed.

IN CHICAGO.
The two-story frame building No. 305 Congress street, owned by David Quill, and occupied by him as a procery and residence, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The loss amounted is \$1,500, and insurance \$2,500, in the Fire Association of Philadelphis. A defective fire Association

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. The necrious bunko-roper, Faul Peters, made a murdeone assault upon George Cunningham,

was the result of a series of extravagant, not to say scandalous, contributions to railroad scemes by successive County Courts, and the people rose on masse against the obligations which they conceived to have been unjustly im-posed. A delegate convention was held, com-posed of the best men in the county, and the ground was taken, without dissent, that the county debt as it stood
COULD NOT AND SECULD NOT BE PAID.
Some repudiation talk was indulged in, and the

meet the interest on these bonds, they believe they can

Force the nonderest to tensor to tensor they can provide the bonds will equalize the burden between the taxpayers and the bondholders.

The Convention held an adjourned meeting last week, and the proceedings showed that the movement had lost none of its enthusiasm or determination. Encouraged by the favor with which the movement had met, it was determined to call a State Convention of delegates from all the bond-burdened counties, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention elect eight delegates to a Convention to be held at Jefferson City, Mo, for the purpose of taking some definite action on the bonded indebtedness of the various counties in the State which are burdened with similar debt as Lafayette, the importance of aid Convention, and request them to meet us in said Convention, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1875.

Confirmatory of the opinion expressed above,

Confirmatory of the opinion expressed above, the Convention also authorized this Committee to receive and discuss propositions from the holders of the securities looking to compromises. The total debt of Lafavette County is \$1.346.436.

to receive and discuss propositions from the holders of the securities looking to compromises. The total debt of Lafavette County is \$1,346,436, and the total amount of the assessed personal and real estate is only \$6,901,859. The interest past due is \$105,000. The debt is actually a little more tian 21 per cent of the assessed value of the county, and this state of things is almost paralleled in half the counties of Missouri. Of the acquirements of these ruinous debts the same story is told in every county of fraud, corruption, and wrong. That of Lafayette will do for an illustration.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEPT.

As long ago as 1859 the people of Lafayette County voted \$500,000 in bonds to build, a road from Lexington to the Missouri Pacific Railroad line near Georgetown. A corporation known as the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad Company was organized to obtain this grant, and the company commenced to survey a road. The vote of the people had been taken in mass mesting regarding the route, but this the Company entirely disregarded in their survey, thus violating their charter which had been prepared with a view to the popular route. The County Court refused to issue the bonds. The Railroad Company then went into compelithe issue of bonds. The suit was resisted. The Railroad Company ceased its annual meetings and elections of Directors and officers, and, little or nothing having been done on the road, the Company, to all intents and purposes, passed out of existence. In 1865 the attorneys of the county went into court and moved for a dismissal of the suit, and, there being no objection, the case took that conclusion. The resider the old stockholders of the Lexington & Louis Company got together in company with other parties, who had never been concerned in the old Company by to together in company in the Pitzer. The infection makes the same provisions applicable to the Vice-President providers that applicable to the Vice-President providers that States shall be divided into districts by the Legislate and the bearing and conducting Presidential acceptance with the Committee on the Commi

be starling.

The Legislature during the present ses ion has beer fully alive to the importance which this problem of the county indebtedness is assuming in Missouri. There are now pending in the United States Court for the Western District of Missouri two

county dobt as it stood

could not and smould not be faire.

Some repositation talk was induliged in, and the following resolution was adopted, and has governed the action of the county authorities thus far:

Resolved, That the County Court be requested to withhold the funds collected and in process of collection for the payment of interest and principal on the county railroad bonds.

The Convention lasted two days, and the situation was thoroughly discussed. Finally, the problem was boldly faced, and a committies representing each township was appointed to draw up a statement of the indebtedness of the county, showing the total inability of the people to pay the bonded debt of the county in the present condition. The positive stand taken by this Convention attracted considerable attention, and Cass County followed, simost immediately, the example set by Lafayette, and in others full amypathy was expressed in the movement, and a determination declared to follow in the same direction as 1000 as a definite course should be murked out. Repeated interviews with the men who are leading this movement satisfy your correspondent that they are in carnest for the first same influence of the Legislature at the present consistency of the Legislature at the present condition. The positive stand taken by this Convention attracted considerable attention, and Cass County followed, almost immediately, the example set by Lafayette, and in others full amypathy was expressed in the movement, and a determination declared to follow in the same direction as 1000 as a definite course should be murked out. Repeated interviews with the men who are leading this movement satisfy your correspondent that they are in carnetic for the county in the United States County. These are surrected to satisfy a judgment of the Court to satisfy a judgment of its legal counternate from this very derect in the United States act. One of the earliest acts of the Legislature at the present sension was a forelytic processing against this bill of Mr. Washoun.

bonds bearing such interest and payable at such times as may be agreed upon in the compromises. The creditors and bondholders agreeing to the compromise will, upon receiving the compromise bonds, deposit in the office of the State Treasurer the old or retired bonds, with an indorsement on them of the terms of settlement under which they may be indidated. When the interest and principal of the new bonds shall have been met, then the old bonds will be given up to the county authorities. But in case of six months' default of the interest on the new bonds, or the non-payment of the principal at maturity, then the original securities revive into full force, reduced only by the amount which may have been paid on the new bonds.

(3) The authorities putting forth these new bonds must file with the State Auditor's aworn sistement of the amount and descriptions of the new bonds and the terms of the compromise.

(4) Every quarter the Governor, State Auditor, and State Frand Commissioner will make an examination of the old bonds deposited with the State Treasurer, and make reports of the progress of the funding movement.

This is the outline of the scheme of relief. It

This is the outline of the scheme of relief. It is supplemented by a novel plan for the new bonds, which provides for the payment of inter-est and principal together, and looks promising in theory. These new securities are vary ap-propriately styled

bouds, which provides for the payment of interest and principal together, and looks promising in theory. These new securities are vary appropriately styled

ENDOWMENT BONDS,

the principal of which is paid in meeting the coupons, so that when the last coupon is paid the dobt is discharged. As a part of the dott is extinguished with the payment of each coupon, so the semi-annual interest decreases in like ratio. It is claimed that by extending the dobt a reasonable length of time, say, thirty or forty years, the bonds can be met with comparative case by the counties, their credit preserved, and an immense amount of money be saved in the end. By way of illustration, take a 6 per cent bond of \$1,000, with forty years run. Each aix months the accrued interest and 1½ per cent of the principal may be use.

The first semi-annual coupon will represent \$20.62 interest and \$12.50 principal; total, \$42.12.

In like manner the third coupon will represent \$41.75; and the fourth coupon will perfect the debt will be reduced to \$550. At the expiration of twenty years the principal debt will be \$500. There will have been paid by this endowment plan in twenty years. \$500 principal, and \$921.05 interest, and the dots remains \$1,000. By the endowment plan in forty years the bond of \$1,000 will have been discharged in the payment of \$1,245.00 interest, and the dots remains \$1,000. By the endowment plan in forty years the bond of \$1,000 will have been discharged in the payment of \$1,245.00 interest and \$1,000 principal; total, \$2,245.50. Under the present plan the same bond in twenty years the bond will cost \$2,400 interest and \$1,000 principal; total, \$3,400; the difference in favor of the endowment bond is \$1,118.50. Furthermore, it is argued that each bondbolder is the eviscoling of the amount of the principal paid each year, and the counties are saved all the iroublecome complications that arise where a sinking-fand has to be provided and managed until the principal falls due.

This is dranger reasoning on the bond coupon which

BISHOP APPOINTED. Wilkeline, W. Va., Feb. 16.—The Rev. J. J. Kaie, of Harper's Ferry, Va., has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling, in place of the Right-Rev. Whelan, lately deceased.

Josquin Miller, in one of his lotters to the Independent, thus describes his rray, the famous London publisher: "The great Murray came down—a tail, lean man, bald, with one had eye, and a hast of taking sight at you behind his long, thin foreingers, which he holds up as he take excitedly and shaics all the time, either in his face or your own; and I was afraid of him from the first, and wanted to get away. I drew forth my first love and isld it timidly in his hand

REPUDIATION IN MISSOURI.

The Farmers De'y the Federal Courts to Collect Country Coupons.

The Farmers De'y the Federal Courts to Collect Country Coupons.

No Officials to Sell Lands that Foreligners Dare Buy.

The Iniquitous Manner in Which Rall road Ald Bonds Were Issued.

The Debt 21 Per Oent of the Assessment—

A State Repudiation Courantion of the Collect Country in Collect Country Coupons.

The Legislature Proposes Eastern Capitalitis Shall Take Less or Get Robing—"Endowment with the Country Coupons with the Country Coupons with the Country Coupons with the Country Coupons and Manner in Which Rall road Ald Bonds Were Issued.

The Legislature Proposes Eastern Capitalitis Shall Take Less or Get Robing—"Endowment Country Coupons with the Country Coupons with the Country Coupons with the Country Coupons with the Country Coupons of Country Coupons of Country Coupons of Country Coupons of Coupons of Country Coupons of Cou

In a private interview with the Bishop-elect, Bishop Whittingham communicated to him the deep regret with which he found himself precluded from aiding in his consecration, and asked that the proposed arrangements might be changed accordingly.

Nothing more took place. No line or word of official communication was needed. Absence of the name of Bishop Whittingham from the record of Dr. Dudley's consecration is the only and whole effect of his private incapacitation for bearing part in the solomn ceremony.

As regards the solidity of his grounds, Messrs. Editors, he is not careful to make answer. Let others be fully assured in their own minds, from which he has no anxiety to unsettle them. W.

The Child-Like Lo in the Lobby. An Indian, who had recently come forth from the forest to join the lobbylsts of the Maine Legislature, thus appealed to a Senator the other

day:

"Senator, you report bill no killum moose for five years?"

"Yes," replied the Senator.

"You report bill no killum deer five years?"

"No." "No."
"Very well," eays Joe, "make um law no killum deer for five years except by Indian when he
campum out. Last summer Massachusetts fellows come. Hire me to go with um six weeks.
Killum two deer weighing one hundred and forty
pounds: spend fifteen bundred dollar in Maine.
I getum five hundred dollar. Good thing to get
fifteen hundred dollar for two deer, all spent in
Maine."

The worry of a constant cough and the screness of lungs, which generally accompanies it, are both reme-died by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

MADISON & PEORIA-STS. In addition to other bargains heretofore so

100 pcs. all-linen Bleached Table Damask, from 50 to 75 cts. yard, best value ever of fered.

Heavy Loom Dice Table Linens from 30 cts. up.

Heavy and Fine Brown Table Damasks at great Reductions.

300 doz. all-linen Damask Napkins at 85 ets., worth s 1.25.

250 doz. all-linen Damask Napkins at \$1,— 450 doz. sil-linen Damask Doyles at 45 cts. doz., worth 80 cts.
Large lot Linen Loom Huck Towels at 7 and 10 cts. sach.
Large size Heavy Huck Towels, 15, 18 and 29 cts.,—great bargains.
500 doz. Heavy and Pine Bleached and Brown Damask Towels at 25 cts., former price 35 and 40 cts.

11-4 Heavy Bed Spreads for \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

\$2.1-4 Marseilles Quilts for \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, one-third off former prices.

Flannels and Blankets. White Domet Flannels at 12%, 17 and 20 cts., a slaughter.
White all-wool Flannels from 20 cts. up, —sweeping reductions.
Heavy Shaker Flannels, 20, 30, and 35 cts.—fully one-third off former prices.
Good all-wool Red Flannels, plain and twilled, 35 cts. up.
Former 65 ct. quality Heavy Fine Red Twilled Flannels for 45 cts.
Great bargains in Fine Wool Shaker Flannels. nels.

Rich imported Embroidered Flannels greatly reduced.

Blankets from \$2.75 up,—astonishing bar-

Woolen Cloths. Black Waterproofs, 65, 75 and 31, worth me-half more. Heavy Union Cassimeres, 40 cts.,—a bar-Wool Cassimeres, 80, 75, 90 cts. and \$1,—
a sweeping reduction.
Heavy Fine Wool Cassimeres, a good assortment, reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.75 to
\$1 and \$1.25.
Finer grades Cassimeres from 50 cts. to 75
ots. yard below former prices.
Bargains in Beavers, Coatings, and Broadcloths. sloths.

Great Bargains in Hosiery and Under DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

AT A HEAVY SACRIFICE. In addition to the above and the rest of our Mammoth Stock. Two Bankrupt Stocks, mo of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOARS, and the other of LADIES UNDERCLOTHING, CORSETS, AND HAMBURG EMBROUDERIES, are ofered in this sale at less than 50 cts, on the dollar. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Madison and Peoria-sts. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FINANCIAL

The applications for loans were, if anything, less brisk than they have been. Grain and provisions are constantly accumulating here, in consequence of the condition of the market, and the amount of money needed to carry them grows larger with each day. The receipt of hogs continue liberal for the season, shough not actually large, and a considerable amount of money is therefore used by the packers. Beyond this, the situation is one of noticeable duliness.

The apring trade has not yet opened, although it will be inaugurated in a few days. The demand for leans from mercentile sources is light, although comewhat increased by the fact that collections have inferry been allower than has been usual. Merchants were supplied by their collections with nearly all the funds they had occasion to use till the extreme cold weather, and the heavy snow-fall which interfered seriously with the victis of the farmers to the country towns.

Bates of discount at the banks are 10 per cent to good outside borrowers.

On the street, there is an abundant supply for all the demand. The demand, however, is small. Bates are 73.18 per cent.

New York exchange was firmer, selling at 25@50e fiscount between banks for \$1,000.

A good deal of quiet curiostity was axcited in the city some months ago when a firm of Milwankee bankers began to supply one or two banks here with New York exchange under the market rate. They were always willing to sell about 25c under the market. As they were good, the exchange found ready sale. One party here took at various times an aggregate of half a million of ft. Nobody, however, could penetrate to the milk in the coconnut of this benevolent financies ing till a few days before Mr. B. F. Allen's suspension. A milwankee financies suddenly appeared on Washington street here with about \$100,000 of the Cook County National's New York drafts protested. It then appeared that this rural firm had been in the habit of buying Mr. Allen's exchange at \$1,0001,000,00 under the market rate, and reselling at a profit. As might have been expected, they were caught at last. Fortunately this happened before the suspension, and they were able to make some arrangements to indemnify themselves, taking security, etc. The moral is chylour, and is not precised. MICWAUKEE FINANCIERS.

caught at last. Fortunately this happened before the suspension, and they were able to make some arrangements to indemnify themselves, taking security, etc. The moral is civious, and is not pressed.

ONE DAY AFTER DATE.

For the benefit of those whose attention has not yet been arrested to the point, we repeat our reminder to benkers and others that, by the "Listile Tarrif" law justely passed, cheques drawn "payable one day after date" are liable to the 2-cent stamp duty, and that \$50 fme is incurred for each violation of the law.

UNSTAMPED CHECKS.

The Supervisor of Internal Revenue in this city has sent notice to the banks in whose drawers unstamped checks have been found that they must "walk up and settle" with the Department. The penalty is \$50 fme for each unstamped checks. The aggregate number of unstamped checks ciscovered was not more than 1,200. The search extended back among the accumulations of years. When it is considered that the number of checks handled by the Chicago banks amount by actual calculation to 5,000, 000 a year, the fact that 1,200 unstamped checks though they cluded the vigilance of the Cashiers in several years does not seem to indicate any great negligence, and negatives any idea of criminal intent. The banks will appeal to the Internal Revenue Department not to exact, in face of this proof of their efforts to observe the isw, the penalty for a mere technical violation of its letter. It wall certainly be impossible to prove any intent on their part to evade it.

NATIONAL RANKS ORGANIZED

The United Stetes Compéroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks or sentence to commence business Feb. 10, 1845.

President 'Painty I. Marburry Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 10, 1845.

Enthad Carter &	ALCOHOLD STATE	医红红色	Brd.	Ash
United States & United States & United States &	20s of 162	********	. 119%	119
United States 5-	20a of '64		1116	114
4-20g of 165 Yes	CONT. CONT. CONT.		46 1194ct	117
-20s of Way Tue	- mad outly	*********	11181	118
5-20s of 66-Jan.	and July		119%	119
Inited States	STATE STREET,	********	11104	1199
Inited States cur	OBDEV 64	*********	114%	115L
Gold was 114% @		*********	119%	

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner).

Austria (paper florins).

CITA AND COUNTY BONDS. Bid. | Asked. BANK STOCKS.

First National Bank
Firth National Bank
Sational Bank
Firth National Bank
Ational Bank
Firth National Bank
Ational Bank
Firth National Bank
Firth National
F

City Railway, South Side.
City Railway, West Side.
City Railway, West Side.
City Railway, North Side.
Caders' Insurance Company.
Insurance Company.
See Gradight and Coke Co.
See & Northwastery gold bonds.
Falace Car Co. ex. div.

LATER.
C. Feb. 18

LATEST.

New York, Feb. 16.—Money, 2%G3. Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 6.

Customs receipts, \$200,000.

Exports of produce for the week, \$4,000,000. The events of the day on Well street were uninteresting. The duliness continues. In the Gold-Room, the long-expected "squeeze" in each gold was inaugurated, and borrowers paid from 1-64 to 1-23 for ms. This of the duliness continues. The Gold Room had a very demoralizable with the made still dearer for daily use caused many of the weath in the Gold Room had a very demoralizable with the made still dearer for daily use caused many of the events in the Gold Room had a very demoralizable of foreign exchanges, and leading bankers reduced their mates three times daring the day, the hast time to 482% for eixty-day bills, and 483% for demand. Actual buriness, however, was at a decided reduction from the asking rates, good bankers' sirry-day starting having sold as low as 485, and prime at 481. Demand kills closed at 484G4846. Gold created at 14%, declined to 114%, and afterwards rose to 115%, closing at the highest point of the day. The rannum, and 1-64 to 1-87 of 1 per cent per diem. At the opening some leans were made fast. The assistant Treasurer disturted \$164,000. Gearings, \$37,000,000.

Governments strong, in sympathy with gold. Reflication for the satisfact of the contract of the active list were even less important. Attentic & Pecific Telegraph sold at 23%, 23%, and Hannibal & S. Joseph common at 29%. During the last hour of business the market was dfull and Pecific Telegraph, western Union, Wabash, St. Paul, Ohios, and Pacific Mail from 33% to 21%. The decline in the remainder of the list was % to \$1. Transactions aggregated 100,000 shares of which 16,000 were Pacific Mail, \$1,000 western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 6,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Ohios, 14,000 Wabash, and 18,000 Union Pacific.

REAL ESTATE.

Theoday, Feb. 16:

Theoday, Feb. 16:

Theoday, Feb. 16:

Theorem Tries and the first property.

Pleasant at, 108 ft n of Division at, wf, 25x64ft with improvements, dafed Sept. 5, 1874. \$200 Mohawk at, 48 ft s of Engenie at, cf, 48x120 ft, dated June 7, 1873. \$100 ft, dated Feb. 15. \$100 ft, dated Feb. 16. \$100 ft, dated

Charen s., s cor Combest, wr. 150x125 ft, dated Feb. 16.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF T MILES FORTY-first st, 206 ft wo f Langley sv, s f, 25x 180 % ft, dated Feb. 2

Oottage Grove av, 98 4-15 ft n of Fourty-fourth st, w f, 225x130 ft, dated Nov. 14, 1873.

10,400.

Adams st, n e cor of Firty-fifth st, w f, 152 8-10 x159 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1873.

Welsah av, 225 ft s of Forty-seventh st, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Peb, 8

25x100 f-10 ft, dated Feb, 8

1,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ampliments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours: ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	BEC	EFFTS.	SHIP	SHIPMENTS.		
Stranger Stranger	1875,	1874.	1875.	1814.	-	
Flour, bris	8,460	18,5 5	4,079	100		
Wheat, bu	70,270	163,030				
Corn. bu	44,820	39,825	81,670			
		29,123	11,080			
		8,500	41,080			
Darley, on.	2,780		200	1,17		
	273.210		3,450	10,396		
Plax seed, hs	23,000	28,400	140,000	191,565	r	
sroom-corn Ha	21,600	10 20 200	*******			
ured monte Be	735,740	451,830	22,241	103,806	ä	
meer, bris	*******	250	2,716,852	674,472	ä	
OFE, Drie.	2011	236	32	170	ä	
ard, Ibs.	102,502	50,030	3,989	2,281	a	
allow, the	13,360		1,017,321	182,082	d	
utter the	54,726	59,030	21,658		4	
ressed book No.	1.325	78,959	33,500	12,523	ł	
	18,540,	2,534	692	4.481	I	
Ittle No	2,120	10,385	3,311	4,686	I	
cep, No.	2.538	3,015	770	1,236	ł	
GOS, The	156.6.18	2,421	1,097	1,798	ı	
gnwines, brie	261	102,763	182,550	110,107	ľ	
JOI, IDE		481	23.	365	ï	
intons ho	CHECKS TO SERVE	151,730	40,690	18,872	ĕ	
muar No foot	197 000	5,5 (6)	20	25167 23		
		293,000	807,750 1,2	200,500	ä	
h, No	1,000 1,	330,000	367,000:1:0	71,750	ú	
, bris	2 570	20 a can	4,700	27,50	•	
	1,015	9,45	630	900		
lso the following,	without	A DOMESTIC		1	1	
Kind of produ	- Tour	comparis	ons:	415 1	8	

ware canalogd in that way. The story was to the effect that the party or parties sending a grain (which used to be called "hardsam") to the objectionable store-house found fault with the arrangaman". As subjecting the grain to a scrutiny too right to be profitable; and so the men were changed back. The scene of the story was not given. It may have been laid mancel and so the men were changed back. The scene of the story was not given. It may have been laid mancel and to have occurred in Chicago.

The leading produce markets were generally easier yesterday, with much less doing in the handling of cash lots, though the speculative trading was far from being dull. Foreign markets were e.d. but the advance in gold, and a decline of something like 2d in occan freights, tended to countered that fact, and early weakness was not maintained. The market for highwines was nominally unchanged, in face of the fact that New York was quoted 5c per gallon below Chicago. The reason for the decline on the seaboard was not known; but it was suggested that New York as not known; but it was suggested that New York operators are bearing that market in order to be able to bay cheaply; about 1,000 pois were bought here on Saturday for account of New York men.

The demand for staple dry goods continues fairly active, and prices of the leading lines of cottons continues to advance. Some slight improvement in the demand for staple dry goods continues fairly active, and prices of the leading lines of cottons continues to advance, bome slight improvement in the demand for staple dry goods continues fairly active, and prices of the leading lines of cottons continues to advance, bome slight improvement in the demand for staple dry goods continues fairly active, and prices is noticeable, but the general market is still very far from being seiter. Tesa, coffice, strup, and spices are only indifferently for the decline on the seaboard was not known; but it was suppressed that New York of the decline on the seaboard was not known; but it was sup been said to have occurred in chicago.

The leading produce markets were generally easier yeaterday, with much less doing in the handling of cash lots, though the speculative trading was far from being duil. Foreign markets were of, but the advance in gold, and a decline of something like 2d in occan fraights, tended to compared that fact, and early weakness was not maintained. The market for highwines was nominally unchanged, in face of the fact that Now York was quiched be per gallon below Chicago. The reason for the decline on the seaboard was not known; but it was suggested that Now York voperators are bearing that market in order to be able to buy cheaply; about 1,000 bris were bought here on saturday for account of New York mo.

The demand for stable dry goods continues fairly active, and prices of the leading lines of rottons continue to advance, home slight improvement in the demand for grocerier is noticeable, but the general market is still very far from being active. Teas, coffees, strups, and spices are only indifferently firm; white sugars, rice, and soaps are held at full prices. There was a modurate local and shipping demand for butter and chease at well sustained prices. No changes of importance were developed in the flash market.—sortivity and firmness continuing the prominent features. Dried fruits were dull and without material change in values. Balsins and prumes were easy, with which exception former quotations were fully maintained. In the bagging, coal, wood, leather, and plu-iron markets there were no changes calling for mention. Olis remain quiet at yesterday aquotations.

Lumber was in reasonably fair demand and steady. Metals and hardware remain quiet, but a good spring trade is anticipated, as stocks in the hands of interior merchants are generally light. Tin-plates were firm, and other articles were steady. Nails were quiet at \$3.50 rates. The hop, wood, and broom-corn markets were without change. Hay was firm, backs were for provoking defenders of the form in large target in some t

Wheat-	Jan. 187	13, Feb. 1875	6, Ped. 1874	14,
0. S winter		291 2 459 7,8		24
jected winter	8,	6,4	66	126
2 anning	***** 190	10 46.8	06	33
detail at many	*****, 297.6	31 2637 K	6 1,999.8	82
grade sprang	10,0	29 10,00		4
1 N. W. spring. 2 N. W. spring.	60,5		Tracks.	66
Total	462,4			
Total	3,605,01	1 3,556,000	3,123,24	
2	2,45	5 2450	23,33	88
			1,740,923	9 Br
mixed,	2.48	2 499	89,20c	E

	Sh ppea,	Short.	Over,	Short, 201
Central A	183,200	151	21	100000
Central B	1.023,000	1,018	10	0,598
dalena Air-Line	2:1,500	281	24	9,985 0,178
Northwestern	\$70,400	201	22;	*0.021
ulton		400	21	1.465
IIIDOIS RIVER	905,100	138	\$89	*0.823
ILV.	176,500	83	429	*2,243
	438,600 50,600	814	11	1.831
int & Thompson D	BAR GAR	61.		
mour, Dole & Co. Al	1.196 200	1,202	- 601	0.871
	701,400	525	76	1.
mour. Dole & Co of	303,500	210	85	0.627
don	36,900	83	84	0.415
tional	445,700	388	8761	******
leigo & St. Louis	391,500	2201	66	11.072
feago & Danvide	109,200	0	426	0.392
The state of the s	19.30	0 1	38	0.501

The second control of the second control of

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and standy. There was a very light demand, but grades desirable for family use are said to be in light stock, and little was off red. Hence New York duliness and Western weakness in wheat did not materially affect flour, except to keep down the volume of sales. The transactions reported were 400 bris winters: 975 bris spring extras: and 100 bris buckwheat. Total, 1,475 bris. The buckwheat alold at 35.63. The rest was hearly all on private terms, only the high figures being reported. The market close 1 as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5.2566.70; common to good do, \$4.2565.00; choice spring extras, \$4.2566.50; fair do, shipping grades, \$1.7564.00; patent spring, \$5.0069.00; spring superfines, \$1.0068.55; ryp. flour, \$8.1693.25; buckwheat do, \$3.006.512%.

Bray—Was in good supply, in proportion to the de-

patent spring, \$5.00@0.00; spring superfines, \$3.00@ str. \$5.17% flour, \$5.16@3.23; buckwheat do, \$5.00@ str. \$5.25; rye flour, \$5.16@3.23; buckwheat do, \$5.00@ str. \$5.25.25; rye flour, \$5.16@3.23; buckwheat do, \$5.00@ str. \$6.12%.

Brany—Was in good supply, in proportion to the demand, and steadier. Sales were 45 tone at \$19.50 on track, and \$19.50 delivered.

Corn-Mrant—Was gouted at \$5.00@3.60 per bri for good, and \$56.00@24.50 per ton for coarse.

WHEAT—Was active, in a specificity way, and weak decline of \$60 per but. Liverpool was early quoted descine of \$60 per but. Liverpool was early quoted in soliers being among the heaviest holders on the soliers being among the heaviest holders on the superior of the soliers being among the heaviest holders on the superior of the soliers being among the first hour, which was freely more doing than usual. The receipt of the morning was attached to that fact, as the cash was at mot in demand, and there was no fast that was shall not have at the was a was attached to that fact, as the cash was attached to the fact, as the cash was attached to the fact, and independent of the fact, and interested on the strangth of that fact, and advanced to sold at \$1,000.00, \$2.00.00

as before: Choice to fancy yellow,25633c; medium to good grades, 25325c; inferior to common, 15622c; inferior to choice roll, 18625c.

CHEESE—Nothing new is noted in the situation of the these men ket, except fint the further advance of a ke at the East has had the effect to still further strengthen the views of holders. Fine goods are likely to be scarce before new cheese makes its appearance in market, and holders are not inclined to fill argue orders even at the present relatively high figures. Quotations remain at 17618c for rine mild factory, and at 1061195 for goods "of" in flavor.

C.O.AL.—There is continued activity in the coal trade, and continued firmness in prices. If the "coid snap" does not scon come to an end another dwan e in the price of Latkawanus coal may be looked for, se stocks are being rapidly reduced. At the present rate of consumption the supply will be exhausted long before the opening of navigation. We quote: Lackay before the opening of navigation. We quote: 126,100 to 100,000 to 1

Account of Conda-Sterry ere action and the condition of t berling spitt, bris, \$1,5069.00; do __brit, \$1.206.50; Lebr dow herring, round, cri. \$7.5068.00; do _brit, \$4.0064.25; scales herring per box 4568.00; do _brit, \$4.0064.25; scales herring per box 4568.00; do _brit, \$4.0064.25; scales herring per box 4568.00; do _brit, \$4.0064.25; scales herring per box; 4568.00; do _brit, \$4.0064.25; and 4 dats per case, \$6.13.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Rateins and prunes are dail and weak, the former bring quoted 5c per box lower. With these exceptions the market, both for foreign and domestic first, Maintains a firm tone, while the spites, and reaches—is to advance, brites, the foreign descriptions—notably currents, applies, and reaches—is to advance. Nuts are in steadily fair demand at former. Date, \$600.1 first demand at former prunes, lowed the grant from the good of the second property of the second from the good of the second from the good of the second from the sec

TOGTGC: do trime. SGGGC: do common milases, di orime. SGGGC: do common milases, di 44c.

Porto Rico monasses. 50:53c; common milases, di 44c.

SFICES-Aligies, 15M GIBMC; cloves, 50:65e; cassas, 30:63e; cpsper, 266:41c; natures. No. 1, 51:80:61.38; ginger. Aligies, 15M GIBMC; milases, di 15M GIBMC; di 50:42e; peppe, 266:41c; natures. No. 1, 51:80:61.38; ginger. Aligies, 25M; do C.d. tutta, 146:29; ginger. Aligies, 25M; do C.d. tutta, 146:29; ginger. Aligies, 25M; do C.d. tutta, 146:29; ginger. Aligies, 15M; do C.d. tutta, 146:29; white Lily, 15:68:5; White Lily, 15:68:5; do C.d. tutta, 146:29; white Ripsain, 5:660.

HAY-Trimothy was also scarce, and 80. 2 was stronger. The recepts yesterd by were larger, and the market closed easy, many buyers being disposed to hold off: No. 1, 817-50:818,09; No. 2 do; 15.59; ld. 60; no. 40, 51:59:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; mixed, \$14.00; choose upland praire, 13.50:di 15.00; mixed, \$14.00; choose upland praire, 13.50:di 15.00; no. 40, \$12.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; no. 40, \$12.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; no. 40, \$12.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; no. 40, \$12.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; no. 40, \$12.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; no. 40, \$12.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; no. 40, \$12.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; No. 1 or \$10.50:618.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00; No. 2 or stough \$10.00 di 15.00 di

Chicago to	Grain Por 100
od Portland	40 60 40 45
and Winnington, Del Penn n, N. C.	25 50 23 30 67 1.04

LIVE STOCK.

Beceipts were as follows :

1,777
1,428
1,1176
1,314
2,94
4,1122
9,19
1,158
5,59
1,072
7,790
841
841
823
719 61 good steers 32 medium steers 20 medium steers 21 medium steers 17 bitchers' steers 24 stockers

PERRUACY 17, 1675.

**THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF

	Following is the tariff r
Chicago to	our, perb
d Portland	4) 90 41 50
ia, Biltimore, Wand Winnington, I	shington. 40 60 40 45

Pollowing are the rates per 100 hs for dressed nogs to points named: Buston, 80.; New York, 73c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 67c.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheen.

29 stockers — 190 cores — 190 cores — 191 cores and the control of the core of

High colors, ic exira,

Lonsdale dambrie. 17 c Buckstone, AA.

Lonsdale dambrie. 17 c Buckstone, AA.

New York Mills. 13 deport

Unica Nonparell. 13 Cabot.

Wamsulta, 4-1 15 Senate, AA.

Davoi. 15 Senate, AA.

Londelen, GB. 16 Hallowell, Q.

Longden, GB. 18 Newmarket, Q.

Londelen, GB. 18 Newmarket, H.

Lonsdale. 19 Noot, E.

Androwengen, L. 18 Boott, B.

Amuurn, A. 12 Nooth, B.

Koeeouds. 12 Tuorndike, B.

Koeeouds. 11 Green, H.

Gem of the Siddle. 11 Green, G.

Hill, 4-4 12 Vaughan, XX.

Clintor. 2 Contents.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 21@23a.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 21@23a.

Wheat—Winter, 9a 34@25 5d; spring, 9a 34@3a 3d;

white, 2a 11d@3a 2d; clonb, 9a 54@10a. Corn, 34a 3d@
3ia 6d. Pock, 77a 0d. Land, 62a 6d. Receipts of wheat
hast three days, 35,000 qrs, 33,000 being American.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Amount of bullion withdrawn
from the Bank of England on belance to-day is

£15,000. Consols—Money, 92%@33; secount, 262a
25%; '65a, 107%; '67a, 107%; '10-40s, 102%, ex-dividend; new 3a, 103; New Yock Central, 92; Eric, 25%;
preferred, 43. Tallow, 30a. Refined petroleum, 10%@
11a. Linseed cli, 24a 9d. Turpentine, 25a 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Bendes, 644 43c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Bendestuffs quiet; 3a 3d@3a
19d; winter do, 3a 2d@3a 4d; Western canal flour, 21a
622a 6d; mixed common, 33a 2d@3a 6d. Tallow,
41a; shoulders, 33a 6d; hams, long out, 52a.

Anywerp, Feb. 16.—Petroleum, 307.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MADANA.

Covers—Duft and unchanged.

Whitself—Neek and lower; Western offered at BLA
Whitself—Neek and lower; Western offered at BLA
Whitself—Neek and lower; Western offered at BLA
Whitself, Co. Feb. 16.—Flour—Duft and unchanged.
Grain—Waset duil and unchanged. Com duil and
a sands lower; high mixed, 65%: April 10%; May,
Thee; low mixed, 63.. Oats a shade higher; No.2
57%c; Michigan, 67%c; white, 50c.
CLOVER SEED—48.40.

BROREPS—1002.

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BRORE

higher.
RECKIPTS-Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 350 bu; cots, 1,500 bu;

1,300 bu.

PITTSBURG. Pa., Feb. 16 — GRAYS — Wheat uncharged.

Ear corn firmer at 156 Tic; shelled firmer at 156 Tic.

PECROLEUM—Grade moderately active; 31,70 bit.

\$1.75 asked at Parker's; refined 14c, Palladelphia & WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

TRADE MARK WORGESTERSHIRE SAUCE

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS EXTRACE
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLE.
MAN at Madras, to his
brother at
WORCESTER "ONLY GOOD

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LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retails Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World. Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce. At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite reliab and zent to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Rick, Brotled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in sonp, with Fish, flot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful At the LUNCBEON AND SUPPER TABLES

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Collections of Instrumental Music. Musical Trensure. (Also Vocal). Expans.
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Plansforte Gems. Popular and say minic.
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Gems of Scottish Song. Sweetest of all balleds.
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Gonus of Sucred Song. Pure, deroot, and beautiful.
Silver Chord. Wreath of Gems. Large color
tions of the best popular song.

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SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

THE Terrible Al The Joy Es

The Effect of

At that time Joy owned of the Cacal Trustees' of Sec. 27, 39, 14, and 76 between Clark and plainant, Mrs. Morton, Joy by his Brat nice, and 1863 Joy duod intectate, of valuable personal pration on his estate was even time between it

for \$100 all his title to for \$100 all his title to the property bought in the property bought in the sale, under the two no nearly. He was a sale, under the two no nearly for the sale, under the two no nearly for the sale, under the sale and 7, in he sale, in September, part of earh of these is Chrissian Association, for the sale and the sa

Record of the Pi Judgment

Morton and her hus against James P. Smith. Cora Belle C. P. Freer. Angasens and James P. Smith. Years ago. 2007-11.

Some time between its James at the process of Joy, came to kindly received by his free, with a balok reside place in the employ of 1 feet, with a balok reside place in the employ of 1 feet, Joy, Smith began to break up and o lactons between his unes firm was troken up, and it is alleged, had so long sectations of Smith that ness associations with a Smith, Jr., came to Chie Smith, Jr., came to Chie Smith, Sr., tollowed, whence also obtained on Frisbie.

For years before his gradually declined, and 1

gave to Cora and Ella Sun Jr., the northeast ½ of enue. In December, 18 vient representations, co to Smith, Sr., for the pa the 3th of May, 1862, Su

and affirmed his innoces enspiciones were for a tin new proof, she ellegas it he various releases and the various releases and for his own benefit; the own use the \$35,000 red the lots in Block 118 to the lots in less the lot on building thereon. Smit has not fulfilled his trust paid a creditor, made a infairs, but has aided his frauding a poor old im the title to an undivided veved by Freer to Joy a veved by Freer to Joy a fin Joy.

DECREE OF

changer, at \$7,8793.00. ris; outs, 200 bu; wheat

emped; red, \$1,08@1.10. 20 . Oats steady; mod-fair and firm; \$1.00. pring to arr, ve, \$1.50.

nt \$1.05.

PETA.

16. PETROLEUM—Yery
5 refined, 1356c.

11y maintained; extras,

11xa family), \$1.35 (46.5.75;

11xa do, \$2.75(3.15; faney

10ur and corn-mail un-\$1.16@1.29; amber, \$1.39 Corn framer; amphice astern 78c. Oats steady;

alcohol, \$2,13, refining, Se; Brasil, Eye, ck and Bradford County, Western extras, 386 30c stern rolls, 256 27c. w York fancy, 18 4 31c. western, 552 30c.

-FLOUR-Quiet and to Pennsylvania red, B.180 ed. Corn stronger; West-mer; Western white, 60 a. Lye firmer and quiet;

Western offered at \$1.05

wheat, 11,000 bu; corn,

18.50 cash or February.

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mars-Wheat dull and snonanged. Outs dull,

wanced; standard white, st, 12 4 c; small lots 16 h n; corn, 350 bu; oats,

HIRE SAUCE.

HIRE SAUCE

MARK

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLBMAN at Madras, to his
brother at
WORCESTER

"Toll LEA & PER-RINS that their Sance is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my

hire Sauce. ortation by the Proprietors, er, England; and Retail by orring' Sanca

BREE E'RADI

ICATIONS al Library.

umental Music. and easy music.

Vocal Music. of Gems. Targe collec

LY, Chicago. HAR H. DITSON & CO. 711 Broadway, N. I.

D STUDENTS AM'S AL CATALOGUE

Mird-st., New York. IONAL

TOCAL ART.

THE COURTS.

The Ligations Concerning Smith, Jr.

The Jay Estate the Subject of Litigation.

The Iffect of a Dicree of Forecloure as a Lien.

The Effect of a Dicree of Forecloure as a Lien.

The Proceedings in the Chicago Courts.

Judgments and Rew Suits.

MISPLACET CONFIDENCE.

THE MORIONA AND THERE FALSE PRINTON.
A long story of misplaced confidence and miss. The more consequence of the confidence of the light of th

For years before his death Mr. Joy's health gradually declined, and his disease floally culmisated in softening of the brain and paralysis. During this time he was UNDER THE CONTROL OF SMITH, JR., to such a degree that, when his daughter wished him to go home with her, in 1863, he refused solely because Smith, Jr., would not give him primission. Owing to this subjection to Smith, Jr., it is charged that Joy conveyed various portions of his property against his own interests. In November, 1855, Joy made a mortgage for \$4000 to D. W. Golham, and in 1860, one day before it was due, Gotham assigned it to Freer, but the assignment was not recorded until May 9, 1862. The property conveyed was Lot 75, near the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. In August, 1859, Joy and Frisbie gave two trust deeds, one for \$2,000, the other for \$4,000. The property conveyed was Block 15, and parts of Lots 5 and 6 in Block 118, above-mentioned, besides 50 feet on Watash avenue. These notes not being paid at maturity, in February, 1861, the property was sold to Freer for \$5.00. Complainants charge that these trust deeds were
Without Consideration,

that these trust deeds were

WITHOUT CONSIDERATION,
that Joy & Frisbie did not dwe Freer anything,
but that the pretended consideration was an
usurious bargain for the loss of the credit of
Freer to Joy & Frisbie. They also charge that
the money need to pay off the Gorbam
mortgage came from Joy at Smith, Jr.'s,
procurement; that the sale to Freer
was not in equity subject to the Gorham mortgage nor to the two trust deeds to Freer himself; that the sales were allogether vad otherwise not being made publicly and to the highest
bidder, and that whatever title passed undersuch
sale was subject to the equities of complainant
and her father.

In January, 1859, Joy, for love and affection,
gave to Cora and Ella Smith, danghters of Smith,
Jr., the northeast % of Block 75, on Indiana avenue. In December, 180, Joy, through fraudulent representations, conveyed all his property
to Smith, Sr., for the payment of his debts. On
the 9th of May, 1862, Smith, Sr., as Assignee,
QUITCLAIMED TO FREER

Germania Turn-Verein, ou the lieu of a decree of forcolosure, is of such general importance that we give it in full. The opinion was delivered by Chief-Justice Walker:

Appellees being desirous of erecting a hall for the use of their Society, and of purchasing a suitable site for the same, entered into negotiations with the agents of appellants for the purchase of certain real estate in the City of Chiesgo, A written agreement was entered into by which appelless were to pay \$5,000 in maximments, the deferred payments to draw a per cent interest. Five hundred dellars was paid when the writing was accordingly entered that the offer of raise and was to be part of a \$0,000 payment in cash. The purchasers were to have the draw a per cent interest. Five hundred dellars was paid when the writing was accordingly entered that the offer of raise of the start to the first payment nor made, the saliers were to host the deposits as liquidated damages, and the contract to become null and yout line was made of the essence of the contract; appelless to receive a good and sufficient warranty deed, and togive notes and trust-deed as security for the decided to receive a good and sufficient warranty deed, and togive notes and trust-deed as security for the decided to receive a good and sufficient warranty deed, and togive notes and trust-deed as security for the decided to receive a good and sufficient warranty deed, and togive notes and trust-deed as security for the decided to receive a good and sufficient warranty deed, the start payment in the sufficient warranty deed, the start payment nor made, the solices were to host the deposits as liquidated damages, and the contract to become null and yout line was made of the essence of the contract; and the sufficient warranty deed, and to receive a good and sufficient warranty deed, the sufficient warranty

ferred payments. The contract was dated June 8, 1870, and the abstract of title was soon after fur-

Jugment, selectal execution may issue for the universe, and in such a case no one would doubt that Lajudgment would be a lien on real estate as in other cases, and this decree is in all essential features

THE SAME AS SUCH A JUDOMENT.

We are clearly of the opinion that this decree became a len under the first section of the chapter entitled, "Judgments and executions" of the same revision. But it only continued to be a lien for one year after the decree became auch, unless an execution was sued out within that time to the reserve. And this record fails to show that such an execution was ever issued. It will be observed that the decree was rendered on the 17th of June, 1863, and allitrated at the September term of this Court of the same year, so that more than one year had clapsed, as the execution could have usued at any time after the decree was attirmed, and more than a year before the contract was entered into by Eames for the sale of the land, which bears date on the 8th of June, 1879, and the reft sail by the appellect to proceed under the agreement was some time later. The fourteenth section of the 6th uncery code imposes the same restrictions on the lien of a money decree that are imposed on a judgment at law, and the lieu of a judgment only continues one year, unless execution is such out before the expiration of the statute is under the same limitation.

We are referred to the act of 1868, in appellee's argument; but the title of the act, its date, or the page of the volume, when found, is not given. We have turned to the laws of that session, and find the act of Feb. 16, 1855, p. 35, which we presume it she one to which reference is made. If provides that, in foreclasing mortgages, the Court may render a decree for the balance above what shall be paid by sale of the mortgaged property, conditionally at the rendition thereof, or absolutely after the sale of the property and that is the only objection unged against their fille, and nous is urged against Ladiu's. It then follows that appelless had no ri

CHICAGO COURTS. Jos. the perrocasta go of shoots, 180, 207, through frantto Smith, Sr., for the payment of his debta. On
the 9th of May, 1862, Smith, Sr., as Assignes,
QUITCLAIMED TO FRAYA.

The 200 all his title to Block 73. Free kept
last, under the two notes of Joy and Frabis
and the Perrocay, 1866, then, for the nominal
consideration of 81, he transferred the portions
of Lois 6 and 7, in Block 135, to Laur A.

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Benth. 10

Circuit Court for March 4.

Circuit Court for March 4.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Kendail, Barrows & Co. began a soit for \$5,000 against James M. Bosch and A. A. Tripp.

M. Fox & Co. sued W. M. Mayo and J. G. Cooper for \$2,000.

S. R. & F. Hansell brought suit for \$5,000 against D. E. Livermore.

The Hargreaves Manufacturing Company sued F. S. Waters and F. H. Tinker for \$3,000.

against percent scewards, kying damages as \$20,000.

Harrist Edgerly sued Rosa J. Oag and George T. Oag for \$3,000.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company sued J. A. Clybourn for \$1,500.

Miner T. Ames & Co. commenced a suit against S. P. Lunt claiming \$12,000.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver, began a suit against the Central National Bank of Chicago, claiming \$8,000.

W. W. Boyington sued A. C. Stedman for \$600.

Carolina Zink complains that her husband is in the habit of beating her so seve ely that one cannot live with him, and she desires a divorce.

Berthold Mill'er began a suit against the American Insurance Company, claiming \$3,700.

W. F. H.Idreth commenced a suit against the City of Chicago; to recover \$5,600.

In the matter of the estate of William Knees; In the matter of the county that the City of auministration to Charlotte Knees upper the county of the county of

In the matter of the estate of William Knees; grant of soministration to Charlotte Knees, uncer an approved bond of \$18.000.

In the case of the City of Chicago, an order was entered appointing William H. Carter, Frederick H. Bailey, and Hermann Burge as Commissioners to make special assessments in cases Nos. 917 to 937 inclusive.

Mary E. Coryell was appointed guardian of George R. Coryell et al., minors, under an approved bond of \$80,000.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Rnetz; grant of administration to John Knetz under an approved bond of \$4.800.

grant of administration to John Ruetz under an approved bond of \$4.800.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The jury who tried the case of William Brown, Monday, for robbing Frederick Wagner of a quantity of clothing, had leave to seal their verdict. At the convening of the Court yesterday morning the verdict was opened, and read "not guilty."

The Grand Jury have not as yet made their report, and are prolonging their sessions late into the February term of the Criminal Court, They are working with care and secrecy, and it is difficult to ascertain the business before them that requires such unusually long deliberation. The witcosess before them yesterday were Mayor Colvin, A. C. Hesing, Gen. A. C. Ducat, and O. W. Barrett, John McGowart, Tony Delight, John R. Bothwick, and Franc B. Wilkie, of the Times, and Guy Mages, city editor, and George Aumstrong, reporter, of the Inter-Ocean, The last two were called upon to give information as to an article appearing in the Inter-Ocean Sunday reflecting upon the official integrity of the State's Attorney and his Assistant.

JUPGE GARY—79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86 to 89, 91, 92, 93, 93, 100 to 105.

JUPGE MOSEE-14, 15, 16.

JUPGE GARY—79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86 to 83, 91, 92, 83, 93, 100 to 105.

JUDGE MOGREE-14, 15, 16.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—111, 112, 114, 116 to 130,

JUDGE TREE—31 to 98, except 86, 87.

JUDGE TREE—31 to 98, except 86, 87.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT

JAMES LONG. Assignes, vs. Matshall Field; decree
34, 500.

—James Long, Assignes, vs. Matshali Field; decree, \$4.900.

SUPERSION COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Newth vs. John M. Clark, \$182.40.—Matthew Zend r vs. Luchwig Bauer and Applicatis Bures, \$173.12—D. S. Coombs vs. J. M. Sacrist, \$125.29.—Michael Brand vs. Lawrence Baer, \$4,47,35.—A. C. Greenbeaum vs. Addie Fayette, \$1.441.57.

JUDOS GARN—Le Grand Odell vs. W. T. Heaps, \$53.29.—J. A. Scott, use, etc., vs. State Insurance Company of Missouri, \$4,65.—David Levy, et sl. vs. F. M. Dennis, and Adolphus Rouchen, \$35.43.—A. F. Howe vs. J. M. Septens, \$475.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE TREE—S. S. Whitney vs. W. S. Sutraeder, \$562.82.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINDTON, D. G., Feb. 16.—The credentials of A.

S. Paddeck, the new United States Senator from Nebresks, were read and placed on file.

PETETIOSS.

Numerous petitions of deuggists were presented for
a repeal of that portion of the Internal Revenue laws
known as "Schedule C." Is cred.

Mr. Ferry (Sitch.), from the Committee on Finance,
reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the House bull restricting the funding of castoms duties, and prescriping certain regulations of the
Tresaury Department, and it was placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning nour the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution for the admis-sion of Pinchusck, and Mr. Sargent continued his argument.

The Senate returned from the funeral of Mr. Hooper at 2:10 p. m., and adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISCELLINEOUS.

The House met at 11 o'lock this morning. Immediately after the reading of the journal several members endesvored to get the floor for the purpose of moving a suspension of the rules to take up various bulls, but the regular order was insisted upon, and a number of bills, mostly of a private character, which had been considered in Committee of the Whole, were passed.

followed by the mourants and the massacqueets delegation.

The galicries were packed to the ulmost. An eleganic casket, containing the corpse, was placed directly in front of the Clerk's desk, loaded with wreaths and crosses of immortelies. At 2:15 Dr. Butiar, Chaplain of the House, began reading the very impressive burial service.

Dr. Anderson, of Trinity Church, in this city, effered prayer, after which the procession retired and the House adjourned. Singular Suit Against a Husband.

Singular Suit Against a Husband.

From the New York Herald.

A rather singular case was brought to trial yesterday. Jennie Younga, 21 years old, was recently married to Daniel S. Younga, a widower of 58, he telling her at the time, that he owned \$150,000 worth of real estate in this city. Three days before the wedding she had the necessary inquiries made, and ascertained this statment to be correct. Subsequent to the marriage she ascertained, as she alloges, that just before marrying her Mr. Youngs conveyed all his property to his two daughters by his former wife. She brings mut to set aside that conveyance as a fraud on her, depriving her of her inchester gift of dever. The two daughters are also made defendants in the suit. A question was raised as to the validity of bringing such an action, and, pending a decision on this point, the case was adjourned until this morning without going into the evidence, which, if allowed, will doubtless be of a decidedly interesting character.

WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Shall They Share in the Labors of the School Board?

The Mayor Thinks It an Excellent Idea.

But Does Not Think the Council Ripe for It.

Aldermanic Ideas.

Aggressive womankind, under the inspiration of such stirring examples as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Livermora, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Leonard, and other Amazonian minds which the spirit of the age has created, seems determined to stop at nothing short of a complete realization of that happy condition of things fondly imagined by the most ultra advocate of woman's rights. They have already shouldered

themselves noto positions from which but a few years ago bigoted and narrow public opinion excluded them. They are attoneys at-law, practitioners of medicine, clorks in Government offices, secretaries in legislative bodies, some of which positions they have demanstrated they are fully as expable to fill as their lord and master, man. They have not yet, however, vestured to run for political offices. The Common Conneil is still fairly entitled by right of its sex to the designation of "City Fathers;" but it may not be very long before it may as properly claim the name of "City Mothers." The Municipal Bards are still fairly entitled by the tyrant man, and the sterner sex, in the realms of politics, seems surreme and safe from the incursions of strong-minded women, who would willingly enter into the excitement of a political examples. hold causaes manipulate electionee sig machinery, and share in the spoils thereof.

But this security is somewhat deluctive. The office-seeder may well treable, for the weaker half of humanity is disposed to compete with him for some of the offices embraced within the Municipal Government. There are quite a ounder of positions is several departments of the City Government which could be readily and satisfactorily filled by women. Some of the Boards are formed for the transaction of business to which women could very well attend. There is no good reason to believe that the duties of the Health Bland are of a character for which "women are unfitted. Almost any women are particularly well fatted for.

The Mayor, with whom rests appointments to the latter Board, has received a number of spelications therefor from ladies, and their claims and capabilities have been attending the polications to refer for maldies, and their claims and capabilities have been attending sended to favor it. Naid he, "I cannot see why a women are particularly well fatted for.

The Mayor, with whome rests appointments to the latter grant of the sections at master with lady teachers."

R.—Do yon think you will app

doesn. The Control would not could are more more more against and there there is taken and are more more against and there there is the second more, and a manufacture of the Window Control would not could n

of that excellent scheme? The thing wouldn't have been worth going into. Mr. President, for the asks of perspectosity, I divide my consideration of this sub-lection into thir case heads. First of all, I would call your attention to the fact that—

Ald. Mahr—I have only one objection, and that is, if they get there, I know my old pard. Tom Skout, will be resigning from the Council and going for an Inspectorahip.

Reporter—Then that is your only objection?

Ald, Mahr—That is all. I should say that if ladies make good school-teachers they ought to make good School-Inspectors soo. It will have another good effect too; it will help to put down crusading, and that hurt business, you know.

down crusading, and that hurt business, you know.

Reporter—How can it put down crusading?
Aid, Main—It will give the women who like to talk something to talk about. You see the women are just as fond of talking and seeing it in print next morning as the men, and they haven's got any decent sort of a chance, so of course they make the chance. Now, if places like the Board of Education where they can talk ail they want and do no harm to anybody are open to them, we will see that the leading crusaders get elected. Yes, I like the idea first-rate. I'll support it, and so will Tom. But I'm dry and there's Tom Stout just gone into Enders'. Lets cross the road.

THE "CAN-CAN'S" SENSATION,

A "Supposititious" Account of a Horsewhipping.

Enraged Subscriber. The Hoax at New Albany, Wankegan, and

Lombardville.

THE CAN-CAN OF JOURNALISM.
To the Editor of the Chicago Types:
MCVICKER'S THEATRE, CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1875.—

With the "hoax" part of the "Burned Alive" article I have nothing to do—it is with the at-tempt at justification I am dealing. The article itself may be looked upon as the "CAN-CAN" tempt at justification I am dealing. The article itself may be looked upon as the "CAN-CAN" of journa'ism, which is permitted to exist from the fact that we Americans are so proud of the "freedom of the press" we would not "gag it by law," even from the utterance of falsehood and indeceney. The press must have its way, and there is no corresponding vehicle, with emal spread, through which to cope with it. An equal strustion to the "Bured Alive" article written and signed by one of the Judges of the Surreme Court, attested by a "competent, practical" physician, and posted in 50,000 places in the city during the night might, read thus: "Every life in dauger!" "Pinter's ink impregnated with disease!" "Beware of the daily papers!" "The chitor of the Times dead!" "Small-pox in every printed sheet!" The Times a collect attempts to save himself by jumping into the lake, but is drowned!" "One hundred reporters found among the dead!" "An attempt made to fumigate the Times office, but fails!" "A dreadful holocaust!" "Read indeally papers!" "Death will follow their touch!" These would be a fair sam! so if "head-lines," to be followed by twenty pages of legal-cap, giving a description of the dreadful loss of life from "reading the papers." all yourhed for by a "responsible" Jurge, and uttered by a "competent, practical" physician. Something of this kind might "touch home" to journalism could it be accompilabed. Impress the public mind that there is danger in the touch of a newspaper,"—that the ink contains poison,—and directation would dacease rapidly. Such an ascertion from a supposed responsible Party would be believed by many and have its effects,—just such an efwould dactease rapidly. Such an assection from a supposed responsible party would be believed by many and have its effects,—just such an effect as the "Burned Alive" attels was calculated to have on amusements.

I make no apology for asking you to give this room in your columns. It is not one-seventh this length and quite as interesting as the article to which it alludes, and, with good "headhues," will help the circulation of the Times.

J. H. McVicker.

connect hereaform edited for the appointment of the control applications from heides for the appointment of the control applications from heides for the appointment of the control applications from heides for the appointment of the control applications from heides from heides than man, you believe?

M. P.—Use, there is neve connected with the heides of the light technics. She could were the following the large technical than man, you believe?

M. P.—Use, there is neve to connected with the heides of the large technics. She could were the followed by the large technics. She could were and on subjects which we find it difficult to do the work of the large technics. She could were and on subjects which we find it difficult to do the subject of the large technical techn

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS WEDNESDAY, AS SP. M. SEE THE PRICES AS GRAND GALA MATINEE!

FRENCH SPY OR, THE FALL OF ALGIERS. TYPE in his Popular Stotches.

ALL THE STARS APPEAR—A GLORIOUS BILL.

MATTERIAL PRICES Ledies and Children, all parts of MATINES PRICES Ladies and Children, all parts of the Theatre, 2 of Male Adults, Sec. LADIES' NIGHT. TO MORROW, THURSDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Farwell appearance of the nudisputed and regal question English Tragedy, the world-renowned

NEW YORK STAR COMPANY. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, MATINEE at 2 o'close. The January to Primatic Company in THE STRAINGER.

VEDNESDAY Evening, Feb. 17, first time in this of the Grand Historical Tragedy, estitled "EARL OF ESSEX." nursday MARY STUART.

May Benefit - CHESNEY WOLD.

turday Matings - MARY STUART and 'Come Here.

turday Frening - MACHETH. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Kelly & Leon's Famons Minstrels Grand Matinee this Afternoon at 2. Norma on the Half Shell,

McVICKER'S THEATRE. dneeday, Matines and Night. Matines at 1p. m.,

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, every evening and Wednesday as Saturday Mathoes. A brilliant programme for this oreo first time here of the beautiful pastoral drama (fro Tenupous's p-em). DORA.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT Thursday Evening, Feb. 18, 1875.

Admission, 50; Ticke's for sale at the College, 63
Wabashay, and the principal Music Stores, Reserved
Sais, 25; extra, and can be secured at the Box Office,
McCormick's Hall.

**F. ZittGFRLD, Derector.

HIDDEN HAND

MISS BLANCHE DE BAR as CAPITOLA.

Museum open day and evening. McCORMICK HALL.

Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 17, at 20 clock. To Ladies only. Admission, 30 cocts. FEM. CLE HS ALTH, etc. Histories of the Property of the Proper THE RINK.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE.

New York to Ginsgow, Liverpool, Belfnst, and Londonderry. Ta se elegan, new, Club-chila nearmers wil sait from Fier No. 28, North kivez, as follows:

STAT OF GFORGIA. Saturday. Feb. 12, STAL OF NEVADA. Wednesday, Feb. 24, STAL OF INDIANA. Wednesday, Feb. 24, STAL OF INDIANA. Wednesday, March 13, And eyery Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great British and Ireland, Norvay, Swedon. Jenmank, and Germany Draftis for fit and upward. For freight or passage apply to ADSTIN, Steereweedings, No. 8 Spandsway. Steeney New York. Steereweedings, No. 8 Spandsway. Steeney New York. Steereweedings, No. 8 Spandsway. Steeney New York. Steereweedings, No. 8 Spandsway. Steeney.

NOTICE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

GUION LINE FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL,

SAFETY AND COMFORT. 57 Passengers booked to and from the principal Eu-ropean portent lowestrates.
Liraits and Letters of Oredit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe. HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Great Western, Capt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Aragoo, Capt. Symma, Satorday, Feb. 4.

Cable Passage, 302, Intermediate, 340; discorage, 320.

Recursion telanu, \$10. Apply at Gon'l Kraght Depost
Lake Shore & M. S. St. R.

GEO, McDONALD, Agent. SCALES



WINTER RESORT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—+ Saturday on-epted. *Sunday excepted | Monday excepted. | An-ire Sunday at 8,80 a. m. | Daily.

CHICAGO & WORTHWESTERN RAILANA 2 Offices, 62 Clarkes, Likerinas House), and 75 Ca st., corner Mediam-st., and at the depole.

MICHI AN CENTRA RAIL TIAL PROSESSES OF LABORATE, and Port of Twenty see Proceedings of Laborate, and Social Control of Translations of Laborate, Translational House. | Leger. | As

Mail (via main lips) 5-00 s. m. 8-500 s. m. 2-500 s. m

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILED 17.
Cricago, Kansas Citis and Denser Short Line, via Louise and, Me., and Chicago, Springheld, Alton and St. Louise Through Line. United Depos, West Site, acer Mulliss, broker. Picket Offices: At Depos, and 123 Kandalph-al. ansas City and Deaver Fast Ez. 12-30p. m. 2-30 m. 17-30a. m. 17-30a. m. 17-30a.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

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Office, 131 Mandolphes, near Clark.

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PITISBUR . FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

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Omaha, Loavenw'th & Atchison Ez 10:15 a. m. 2500 p. m. READING ROOM.

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MACKIN'S

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129 Dearbornest.

Next door to Sol. Smith's Bank.

Foreign Reading Maitor kept on file regularly. Graphia, filestrated Name. Specific and Deama to News, Lanest, Irea, Pauce, Mark Lone Express, Times (Dally), The Sa lon Grenards, Debits Life, Pagan (Franc).

American Reading Matter tept on file regularly. Harpore Weekly, Fame Lestley, Blustrated Rowa, Aldins, Glanger Corner, Atlanta Chambir, Galaxy, Lippinout's firm for Corner, Atlanta Chambir, Galaxy, Lippinout's Grenard, New York Cation. New York Milker's Spirit of the Times, Turf. Photo and Farm, Rurent and Stream. Tocotte Debit (Globe, and Drilles from all cities of note in the United States in Canada.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CURRENCY.

Not so is bereby give to all persons who may be clean; see last "The Cook Conary National Hank of Color," lik., that the same must be presented to A.

Live months from this date, or or will be disallowed to the control of SEEDS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FULL STOCK OB

CHOICE SEEDS for HOT BEDS MEDICAL CARDS.

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., UHICAGO.

DECREE OF FORECLOSURE. THE GASE OF THE GENERANIA TURN-VEREIN.

The following decision of the Supreme Court in the case of H. F. Lames et al. vs. Der Germania Turn-Verein, ou the lieu of a decree

Charles A. Crane, of Jersey City, filed a long and c. mplicated bill Monday in the Circuit Court against Dennis R. Harder, which was suppressed for service. Crane says that in 1888 he made a contract with M. D. Ogden for the purchase of Sub-lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Block 5 of Sheffield' Addition, containing 23 1-5 acres, and

rour attention to the fact that—
Here the reporter left the speaker alone in the room, addressing an invisible President and imaginary corporation. Three hours later he looked into the room, but, as the speaker was only just entering upon the sixth head of his argament, he concluded it was safest for him not to allow himself to be observed.

ALD, MARD.

In the meantime, however, he had had an interview with Aid, Pete Mahr, who looked at the idea of introducing ladies to the Board of Education in a very different light to that of Aid, liidieth. The following was the conversation which passed on the subject:
Reporter—Well, Alderman, what do you think of having lady juspectors in the Board of Education?

Ald, Mahr—I have only one objection, and

JANAUSCHEK

The "Can-Can's " Elitor Whaled by an FROW-FROW. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

> With Messay. O'Neil, Buckley, Dade, and Dunbar, an the Misses Hawthorne, Doyle, and Hami ton in the case Toba followed by Wm. H. Crane's great specialty, John NY LIND, with Me. Crane and Miss McHanny in the principal dharactes, and introducing Cone's original comic medicy, fee use westers of the "Old Section. Songs by Mass McHuny," "Old King Cole," ste., etc., McCORMICK'S HALL.

> CHICAGO MUSEUM. MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and Tuesday, Toursday, and Saturday Matinoss, the Great Sensation Drams,

PROF. O. S. FOWLER.

THE "CAN CAN'S" EDITOR WHALED.

St. Louis Republican, 200, 15.

A special from Chicago gives the following GRAND TESTINONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. C. B. SHYDER.

HIS LAST LECTURE HERE THIS SEASON "Land and Labor." SUNDAY, 3 p. m., Feb. 21, at McCormick's Hall,

National Line of Steamships. The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid for and headlands. Sailing Lum New York for Laventy COUL and QUENS-TOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$60, \$70, correctory steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return lickets at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and noward. Apply to Northeast corner Clark and Randelph-sta. (opposite asm Sherman House). Chicago.

Carrying the United States Mail.

SCALES

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassan, N. P., Baharasa. T. J. FORTER, Proprietor. For fell information address J. Lidgerwood, 52 Bread-way, N. P. Beamers and Forer to analy-

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

cpols, foot of Lake-st., Indianu-as, and Signesth at
and Church and Signesth-sts. Ticket Offices, to Clarket.

Ex. Sunda s. TEx. Sa urday. IEx. Monday

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE
From Pittebury, Cincinnati de St. Earle Relitury deport
are Cincinn and Carroti-ste. B and State. Ticket after, 122
Armologica-t, und at display.

LEGAL of board stand EXECUTOR'S SALE
The well-known "PUTNAN ONE PRICE GLOTTE.
ING. HOUSE" Shock and Fixtures offered at Private
Sale, Nos. Id and Illi Clark at Children.
Feb. 12, 1838.
H. S. ADSTIN, Executor.

"SEEDS,"

Catalogues free. J. P. FOEG & SON. NO CURE! Dr. Kean

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. Happy Relief for Young Mon from the effects of Erra and abuses in early life. Hashend rectored, Important to Marriage removed. New method of treasments New and remarkable removed. New method of treasment from its remarkable removed in the second of treasments of the second of the s

ERRINS' ATED

is, \$2.50. Cloth, \$3.00.

THE CITY.

THE BISHOP-ELECT.

WHAT DR. DR ROVER'S FRIENDS ARE DOING.

It is not at all likely that any formal or concerted demonstration will be made by the friends of Dr. De Koven, the Episcopal Bishop-elect, to offset or counteract the memorial recently prepared by the minority as a protest against the consent of the Standing Committees and Bishops to his continuation. Dr. De Koven's supporters express the utmost confidence that this purpose for which it was issued, basing this belief upon the assumption that a large majority of the Standing Committees and Bishops will conclude that the peculs of the Diocess of Hilloois, having expressed their choice of a Bishop, are the best judges of the man they want to fill that high office, and will therefore consent to the consecration. It is not believed to be necessary to get up a countermemoral, as the testimonial which has been signed by a large number of both elergy and laity who voted against Dr. De Koven is a sufficiently clear and conclusive expression of the wishes of the majority. The testimonial which has been signed by a large number of both elergy and laity who voted against Dr. De Koven is a sufficiently clear and conclusive expression of the wishes of the majority. The testimonial which has been signed by a known that the province of the Committee of mambers natures as obtained,—those of mombers natures as obtained,—those of mombers natures as obtained,—those of mombers natures as obtained,—those of the Scoretary of the Convention, will be associa as a few more aignored their consent that of the Bishops will next be sought. It is expected that all this can be done by the middle of April, so that the consecration of Dr. De Koven in the Convention, will be acceptance of the Episcopate. The following Committee of Arrangements was the nature of the Scoretary of the Convention, will be acceptance of the Episcopate. The following Committee of Arrang memorial, as the teatmonial which has been signed by a large number of both clergy and laity who voted against Dr. De Koven is a sufficiently clear and conclusive expression of the wishes of the majority. The testimonial has not yet been forwarded, but will be as soon as a few more signatures are obtained,—those of members of the Convention whose names have to be obtained by mail. These secured, the testimonial will be neatly printed, and together with the certificate of the Secretary of the Convention, will be transmitted to the various Standing Committees throughout the United States, and when a majority of these have signified their consent that of the Bishops will next be sought. It is expected that all this can be done by the middle of April, so that the consecration of Dr. De Koven may take place about that time at the Cathedral in this city.

The Standing Committee of this Diocese are now awaiting a letter from Dr. De Koven on the subject of the acceptance of the Episcopate. They are consident that he will accept, and, as it is especially desirable that the matter should be settled as soon as possible, they anticipate the letter within a day or two.

A PLAIN AND COMMON-SENSE VIEW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Who knows best about the thodoxy of Dr. De Koven? Almost the entire College of Bishops, who are known to be in favor of Dr. De Koven? Such men as the Bishop of Nebraska, the former Rector of St. James, Chicago, who styles him the St. Paul of the American Church? Such men as the Bishop of Al-bany, who wrote the famous Protestant Pastoral of 1871? Such men as Quintard and Potter? Can these men comprehend Dr. De Koven's view and yet pronounce it orthodox? Are not these great men, then, students of theology, are they not all wrong? Does not our Lutheran friend, who has been a convert to the Church but ten short years, -does not be know? Does not the learned Rector of St. Marks, who was dubbed D. Dr. by Bedford University (!)—does not he know? Does not our Hibernian Rector, who has been here six or seven years,—does not he know? Has he not seen Bishop Foley? Did not the

Has he not seen Bishop Foley? Did not the late Bishop esteem him an astute theologian when he entered the Diocese? Does not he of St. Jobn's, who swore to an Ecumenical Sadducean (!) Council, does not this great theological light know all about Eucharistic theology? Then there is the learned 'biographer of Mr. Lincoln, and also the chief adviser of Mr. Cheney. Pshaw! What is the use of the House of Bishops determining Dr. De Koven's theology? These learned clergy and laity of Chicago will furnish them their newly found light.

Dr. De Koven may declare that he does not believe in any local or material presence, and thus put himself in direct antagonism to Romanism; but what matters this? Powers and Fuller, Arnold and Sullivan, Revnolds and Warren say he is a Romanizer, and it must be so. These wise men must bring some certificates of their theological stainments before they will be regarded other than as more partisans, who are against De Koven because they did not nominate him. Their refrain is:

We will go against De Koven therefore,

What are the functions of the Church, if a

man, such as Dr. De Koven's worst enemies represent him to be, can be dangerous to their exercise? Does the Church fear that its members—seduced by a faith, which finds its outcome in the phenomenal virtue of Dr. De Koven—may think it the true one, and so stray away from the broad Church which narrowly excludes him? LAYMAN.

THERTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMERCEMENT.

The thirty-second annual commencement of
Bush Medical College was held at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, last evening. There was a very large at-tendance of the friends of the graduating class The exercises opened with prayer, after which

Prof. J. W. Freer made a brief speech to the graduates, in which be gave them some fatherly advice, and hoped that their worldly career would be as prosperous as their collegiate ex-persence had been pleasant.

The valedictory, which abounded with the pa-

thetic eloquence characteristic of such efforts, was gracefully delivered by Dr. Henry Fritcher. Prof. Henry M. Lyman then delivered an ad-dress, the subject of which was Count Rumford man who was a Tory in principle, and who went to Europe, where he became a soldier and subsequently a clemist. In Germany his great merit won him a Courtship—his title being taken from the Americas town in which he had spent his carly days. To Thempson might be ascribed most of the modern improvements in kitchen ranges. his early days. To Thompson might be ascribed most of the modern improvements in kitchen ranges, furnaces, stoves, and many other things which are concumitants of a high state of civilization. He combined in himself three great

things which are concumitants of a high state of civilization. He combined in himself three great essentials to success: energy, culture, and opportunity. He never missed a charce in life, and so made his mark. The graduating class could only hope for professional success by hard work and the steady development of the talents that were in them.

Diplomas of medicine and surgery were then handed to the graduates, whose names are is follows:

zollows:

W. T. Adams,
T. L. Ashbaugh,
S. L. Baugh,
S. L. Baugh,
S. H. Bell,
J. G. Borry,
A. H. Bill,
J. H. Binnie,
M. D. Campbell,
H. A. Clarka,
W. B. Caldwell,
J. H. Condwillade
T. H. Cornwill,
M. Cassingham,
E. H. Dudley,
Charies Egan,
W. C. Egan,
M. L. Fullsonwid
L. M. Fooht,
G. W. Farrow,
L. A. H. Frieder,
H. Fritcher; H. Fritcher,

M. Giffia,

H. L. Harria,

C. E. Hall,

G. Healny,

William Hutchinson

M. W. Hoyt,

L. L. Harrington

E.M. Landis,

Dr. Ernest Sedgwick, on behalf of the gradanting class, presented Prof. Joseph P. Ross
with an elegant gold-headed case, and an autograph album, containing the signatures of all the ed in fitt

House. Mrs. H. Reynolds presided, and Mrs.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- A few days ago, I read an account by the Governor-General of Canada of his visit to a public school in New York City, and I was as much surprised as he was at the inti-mate knowledge exhibited by the scholars in the higher walks of literature; and, as I was a scholar in several of the public schools of that city some thirty-five or forty years are, perhaps an account of how the schools were then conducted may be beneficial, in view of changes imperatively demanded in the schools of Chicago.

In the first place, there was one Principal, and

In the first piace, there was one frincipal, and he was the responsible head from the infant to the highest class. He had no private room, but personally superintended the highest grade, com-posed of well-grown boys, daupying the three front seats, facing the desk, finding time during each day to visit the rooms governed by lady teachers. He had three or four male assistants in teachers. He had three or four male assistants in his room, whose duty it was to accompany their classes to their recitation-rooms, re-turning with them to the main room after hear-ing their lessons, the Principal often visiting the room as a foreman night in a manufacturing business. I thought then, as I think now, they were too austere, as it was much harder then than now to get children to go willingly to school; and truspey was more common than now. now.

The Great Moguls of the schools were the

The Great Moguls of the schools were the Trustees; generally elderly gentlemen, affable and benevolent, two or three in humber, who visited the school once every six or ten days (generally when least expected), examined the scholars in their own way, and not that of the teacher, taking care that they were proficient in the rudiments, especially in arithmetic and grammar. The scholars were always pleased to see them, as their friendly manner was a pleasing contrast to the austerity of the teachers as well as to the children, keeping the former up to their duties, and in every way making their supervision felt. Then I was a pupil. To-day I am a parent, interested in the welfare of the public schools of Chicago, particularly the Hayes School on Leavitt street, and should like in a friendly spirit to give the result of some observations, gathered during the past year or two in connection with that school. My house has been a place of contract the result of some observations. making their supervision felt. Then I making their refrain is:

We will go against De Koven therefore, Without way or wherefore.

H. H. HIS CAPABILITY ADMITTED.

The the Editor of The Chicago Tribung:

Chicago, Daticularly the Jack Jesus of one observations, gathered during the past year or two in connections of Dr. De Koven, which I have read in the newspapers—varying as are their or they young girls of the neighborhoof from 12 to 13 years of age attending on their high estimate of the personal character of the new Bishop; one going so far as to call lim a man of profound and elegant scholarship in their high estimate of the personal character of the new Bishop; one going so far as to call lim a man of profound and elegant scholarship in best part of that school, extracting the part of the school destination of the new Bishop; one going so far as to call lim a man of profound and elegant scholarship in their high estimate of the personal character of the new Bishop; one going so far as to call lim a man of profound and elegant scholarship in the best part of that school, distribution of high qualifying his panegyric by the comment that, "for this reason he is all the more dangerous to the Church."

What are the functions of the Church."

What are the functions of the Church."

What are the functions of the Church is manifested in the weifar of the public schools of forger; in using the name charge of the public schools of forger; in using the name of harden in the lection need the Hatch House. The function of the part we non the first with the school of forger; in using the name of paper dealer, upon one Mr. Pettubone, a rag and paper dealer, upon one Mr. Pettubone, a rag and paper dealer, upon one Mr. Pettubone, a rag and paper dealer, upon one Mr. Pettubone, a rag and paper dealer, upon one Mr. Pettubone, a rag and paper dealer, upon one Mr. Pettubone, a rag

that is the last name), were opposed to running an opposition to Mr. Farwell, and that it would have increased the atrength of the Opposition State ticket several thousand votes if there had

State ticket several thousand votes if there had been no such opposition.

Does he mean to be understood that several thousand Republicans in Mr. Farwell's District would have remained at home if Mr. Farwell had not been opposed? Or does he mean to say that half as many would have voted the entire Opposition ticket if no opposition had been made to Mr. Farwell? I would like to have Mr. Miller explain what he meant. And, also, as Mr. Ward and Mr. Smith were of the same politics as Mr. Farwell, I would like to know if it would have strengthene I the Opposition ticket if no opposition had been made to Measrs. Ward and Smith.

Mr. Miller lives in Mr. Ward's District, and was a Carter H. Harrison man! Now, why would Mr. Miller oppose Ward and support Farwell? Why should be support Harrison and oppose Le Moyne?

I am but a beginner in politics, and have been taught that there was principle involved in toem. I was a voter on the North Side, and voted for Mr. Smith, or Mr. Ward, had I lived in their districts. But I would not have voted the Opposition State ticket, nor stayed away from the polit, to have saved either of them, or say one else, from defeat. Hence I cannot understand Mr. Miller's meaning.

THE CAMBLERS.

THE CAMBLERS.

THE CAMBLERS.

ANOTHER INEFFECTUAL EFFORT.

In accordance with the communication of Judge Williams, setting forth the extent of gambling in Chicago, and the extreme necessity of putting a legal check upon it, the present Grand Jury has recently returned a fresh batch of indictments against the principal members of the gambling fraternity. Yesterday the cases were brought to trial, and again was enacted the abourd farce of attempting, under the the absurd farce of attempting, under the present lax method of securing evidence, to punish these blacklegs and cutthroats. The indictments, it was discovered, when the cases were called and the witnesses had testified. had been found upon very meagre and irrelevant evidence, and consequently several of the cases were dismissed by the Court almost immediate-ly, before they had reached the jury, and the ly, before they had reached the jary, and the rest, with one exception, were dismissed, as they had forestalled punishment in this Court by being fixed by some obliging Police Magistrate.

Henry Lewis pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence, and with this single exception the cases were dismissed. "Johnuy" Walpole and "Billy" Singleton, the latter of whom was charged with being the proprietor of "The Store," were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence; Titecono, Bell, and Marks showed transcripts from a Police Justice, showing that they had recoulty been fined, and the plea of "once punished for the same offense" was sustained, and effected their release.

The cases of Charles Allen, George Holt, and George Smith were stricken from the docket for want of evidence.

Mike McDona'd, against whom has been found a fresh indictment, will be tried to-day.

CRIMINAL. A young women named Mirnie Luler, alias Heath, was bound over to the Criminal Court

been taken in custody by the detectives to answer a charge of forgery, in using the name of Mr. Pettibone, a rag and paper dealer, upon orders for a load of paper drawn upon one Mr. Jones. The prisoners were employed by Mr. Pettibone. Franzen was found in Mitwankee by Detective McGaregle, who brought him back yesterday.

the chiefen loved their dacher, who is one of the wood anable indies for the West wood anable indies for the West puphs with those who astended private schools, and from observations brought before me, think there is room for improvement in being the west advanced to a higher room, and it were graving to note the rapid torgets between the property of the west advanced to a higher room, and it were graving to note the rapid torgets between the property of the control of the property of the trust the schools; but would it not be totted from the beauty of the property of

CENERAL NEWS. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribunz Building), was, at 8 a. m., 9 deg. below zero;

6 p. m., 12; 8 p. m., 16.

In the Town of Lemont, the County of Cook has paid out for out-door relief during the last fiscal year \$5,213.04. The Board of County Commissioners propose to investigate the matter, and ascertain where the fraud exists, if any

The Kennicott Shooting Club desire a contra-diction of the statement in THE TRIBUNE that Al Hankins is a member of that club. They state that he is not a member, was never pro-posed, and has never sought an admission they would not give him.

A regular meeting of the Eighth Lard Fire

Guard, an organization of volunteers formed to better protect the ward against fire, was held last evening at No. 325 Blue Island avenue, when dues were paid in, badges distributed, and other routine business attended.

The attention of the authorities is directed to the almost impassable condition of State street in the burnt district. The sidewalks are covered with snow, ice, and rubbish, and yesterday several ladies were injured by falling. One was run over by a passing wagon, and received injuries of the foot which will lame her for weeks to

The yard between the Sheriff's office and the Jail contained three omnibases yesterday, and out for the absence of horses, would have led one to believe that the prisoners in the Jail were about to be removed to some more safe place of confinement than their present quarters. On inquiry, however, at the Sheriff's office, it was learned that the vehicles were taken by virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court in favor of James Finn, and against William Young. They will be offered at public sale on the 17th inst.

the 17th inst.

At a meeting of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, held vesterday, John G. Scott, of St. Louis; P.E. Hinckiev, A. B. Meeker, and C. H. Cartes, of Chicago, were elected Directors for the ensuing year, in place of Thomas Blakey of Philadelphia, N. E. Piatri of Chicago, and two others resigned. John G. Scott was elected President in place of O. B. Filley, of St. Louis. C. H. Cartes was elected Trensurer, and H. E. Bigelow Secretary. The Board of Directors as now constituted is the same as the one before the late election. the late election.

Mrs. S. H. Anderson, who is soliciting aid for

Mrs. 8. H. Anderson, who is soliciting aid for the grasshopper sufferers in Platte, Boone, and Antelope Counties, Nebraska, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations from citizens of Chicago: Keith Brothers, in goods, \$100; C. P. Kellogg & Co., do., \$100; C. M. Henderson & Co., do., \$75; J. V. Farwell & Co., cash, \$50; Henry W. King, do., \$20; Field & Leiter, goods, \$22; Briggs & Brothers, cash, \$100; T. M. Avery, do., \$10; P. Maynard, do. \$5: M. A. Smith, do. \$5: W. J. Davis, do., \$10; J. Kelloy, do., \$2; M. Lenard, shoes, \$10; W. Howland, cash, \$5; O. Horton, do., \$5: Mr. Keld, do., \$5: Atlantic Hotel and guesta, do., \$27.50; J. P. Fogg & Sons, do., \$50; other cash subscriptions, \$31.

The freezing of the water in so many hydrants in the city is causing serious apprehensions in

Court was occupied the estire day up to the hour of 50'clock with Mr. Blakely, when they adjourned till after supper. On reconvening the witness was subjected to a cross-examination, and at 10 o'cleck the Court adjourned till this

THE CITY-HALL. The Gas Committee will meet at 3 o'clock Saturdsy afternoon in the City Clerk's office. A gong-bell was yesterday attached to the or's office, -not, however, to keep the over-

worked Secretary awake, but to strike alarms of fire. It is connected with the bell in the Fire-Marshal's offics. The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds meets at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. The subject under

consideration is the sale of city property recenty advertised for sale.

The Committee on Rallroads will meet Thursisy at 3 o'clock in the Clerk's office. Among other matters under consideration are the North Wells street horse-railway ordinance and the ordinance granting the right of way into the city to the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad. Both of these have been undergoing some so-vere revisions in the Law Department.

The City-Collector yesterday morning smote his pine board desk with his clenched hand, and swore by all the gods of ancient Rome that never yet had he heard from a true-blue Granger man yet had be heard from a true-blue Granger man who was contented with his city brethren and then he read a letter from M. V. Lawson, of Bucktin, Missonri, requesting him to collect a debt owing him from a man on LaSalle street. The smount was \$4, and a very liberal percentage was offered as an inducement. The reply sent to Mr. Lawson is anything but complimentary.

The Comptroller has given notice to the Board of Folice that hereafter he will not pay the bills of physicians and surgeons for attending impecuaious persons who are found injured or sick in the streets. Should you, sympathetic reader, wish to fall down on an unlawfully slippery sidewalk, first take the precention of filling your purse with crisp greeboaks, or run the chances of being left for the Good Samaritan, if such a person exists among the medical futernity.

The Board of Police transacted no business of importance vesterday, simply auditing a large

The Board of Police transacted no business of importance vesterday, simply auditing a large number of bills and going through the usual routine. Commissioner Reno busied himself in inspecting the fetiocks of Marshal Sweenie's horse, which is just about all the old man can doduring these cold days. Sometimes, however, under an extraordinarily warm ray from the sun, he summons up his courage and freely expresses his opinion about newspapers. He says they all lie standing up, and then he giggles.

Assistant-City-Attorney Cameron was veries.

his opinion abort newspacers. He says they all lie standing up, and then he giggles.

Assistant-City-Attorney Cameron was yesterday rejoicing on having completed the case of William Bronstead vs. J. C. McGrath. McGrath is a patrolman of the regular force, and some time ago arrested a farmer for selling hay without first having it weighed on city scales. Unfortunately the load of hay in question was but one of a large contract, which by law is excepted from city weighing. The farmer sued for damages assessed at 33,000, and the case was yesterday concluded with a verdict of 6 cents for the plaintiff.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the Honore Block. All the members excepting Moses Hook, who is now in New York, were present.—Dr. Hahn in the chair. The Secretary read an opinion from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that it was perfectly legal for the Board to award the contract for the removing of all night-coll to any man they saw fit, and to the exclusion of all other soavengers. Some desuitor; conversation then ensued about the different bids, but no award was made. Dr. Miller reported that the water in the County Hospiral was all frozen up, and was a great inconvenience to the innates. The attention of the proper authorities will be called to the matter.

The dedication exercises at the Newsboys' Home Sunday afterocca will include a short address from each of the following elergymen: The Rev. J. L. G. McKown, the Rev. E. P. Powell, and Dr. W. H. Rvder. A choir will be present to lead the music, and every effort will be made to make the occasion both interesting and profitable. The boys of the "Home" are doing their part to make the entertainment to follow the dedication a success, by the selling of tickags. The special purpose is to raise money to ray for seating the school and lecture-room of the "Home."

SUBURBAN.

By the accident which occurred here Mondsy afternoon, at eight minutes after 4 c'clock, and which resulted in the death of Mr. Bradford Wood and wife, the citizens of Austin were thrown into intense excitement. The more important facts of the case have already been published in The Theorem Alexandro of the Town of Burlington, Kane County, Ill., living about miles from Sycamore. Weduceday morning, they left Elgin and came to Cheago, after which they stopped with Theodore Killmer, of West Forty-eighth street, between whose family and themselves there existed the most intimate friendship. Mondy morning Mr. Wood walked from Mr. Killmer's to Austin in order to return home. They were a few moments tool iate, and massing the morning trans, were compeled to await the Sterling passenger, which passes Austin a 4:08 p. m. The Austin depot is situated on the north side of the railroad. As the Sterling passenger was coming to a half Mr. and Mrs. Wood attempted to cross the north track in order to get upon it. They did not observe the Omaha or Atlantac & Facific express rain, which was then approaching from the west, if st all, until it was too late to estage the situated on the north grand, the same and woman were crossing the track diagonally, and going in a southeasterly direction; that Mrs. Wood as between her hasband and the eagine, and at almost the suntensation which they were struck by the engine, Mr. Wood was the then approaching from the west, if st all, until it was too late to estage the strength of the strength of the strength of the water-loan certificates. The failure of the Town of Lake to meet the interest on the west, if st all, until it was too late to estage the strength of the strength of the strength of the water-loan certificates now out, and the issue of test of the certificates and the size of the bounds are recommended. The interest of the strength of the st AUSTIN.

By the accident which occurred here Monday A young women named Minnie Luler, and Heath, was bound over to the Oriminal Court yesterday by Justice Scully, to answer to the charge of larceny in stealing a \$700 clock from Field, Leiter & Co.

Thieves entered the small shoe-shop on Haisted street, just north of Van Buren, about 10 o'clock last night, and stoles number of pairs of fine boots and shoes. Entrance was obtained by smashing in the front door.

During a drunken row in a saloon on Ewing in the street last evening, a notobserve the Omaha or Atlantic & Pacine on the pressurain, which was then approaching from the impending danger. Persons who have had great difficulty in obtaining water, and stoles number of pairs of fine boots and shoes. Entrance was obtained by smashing in the front door.

During a drunken row in a saloon on Ewing in the street last evening, a notobserve the Omaha or Atlantic & Pacine on the best of an obtaining water, and stole to estimate the water in so many hydrants in the case or congress street yeater-day, when the store of David Quill burned down. All the hydrants in the immediate vicinity were frozon, and only hoose on Harrison street, near Centre avenue, were found available.

During a drunken row in a saloon on Ewing in the treet last evening, a notobserve the Omaha or Atlantic & Pacine on the case or congress from the impending danger. Persons who have the acident sint that the unfortunate man and woman were crossing the track day, when the stores of David Quill burned down. All the hydrants in the immediate vicinity were frozon, and only hoose on Harrison street, near Centre avenue, were found available.

Most result in the case of Omaha or Atlantic & Pacine on the water, and in the east of the water, and the danger causer, which they were crossing the track day, and going in a southeasterly direction; the surface of the surface of the city was attained and the eagline, and at almost the same instant in the effect shoulder, causing a severe and paint the front down. All the hydrants in the immediate vicinity was attaine

returned to the depot. His skull was fractured and blood flowed from it profusely, while blood and his brains ran from his ears. Mrs. Wood was thrown with terrible violence against the front end of the rear car of the Sterling passenger, from which her body glanced, and striking against the Omaha train, was thrown under the rear end of the car. A satchel in her right hand shivered a window in the Sterling passenger-car, the glass of which, flying through the interior of the car, made some elight wounde. After Mrs. Wood was picked up she breathed slightly a few times, and at the end of twenty minutes after the accident her pulse chased to best. after the accident her pulse ceased to best.

The excitement of the people after the acci-The excitement of the people after the accident was intense. There was an unusually large crowd around the depot. By some the number of persons present was said to be fifty, and others estimate it at 100. Curses loud and deep against those whom the people considered deserving of blame for the accident were heard, and fears of plants of the accident were heard, and fears of the considered deserving the considered des

iolence against some of the employes violence against some or the employes of the road were entertained by some.

The bodies were placed in the east room of the depot, where they remained until 4 o'clock yesterday. Yesterday morajng, a sister of Mrs. Wood's, Miss Frances Ward, accompanied by T. I. Mallen and Charles Lovell twisted. The risk J. Mullen and Charles Lovell, arrived. The six

Wood's, Miss Frances Ward, accompanied by T.

J. Mullen and Charles Lovell, arrived. The sister was almost prostrated by the severe blow. In the afternoon the three returned to Sycamore in company with the remains.

Coroner Diezsch arrived upon the same train, and at once impaneled a jury, and proceeded to hold the inquest. The jury consisted of John Stevens, Solomon Thatober, B. W. Bowen, C. F. Roberts, John Freise, F. Canfield, F. A. Hiellards, F. J. Hoffman, R. W. Smith, E. J. Whitebead, F. M. Marshall, George Cox. The inquest was held at the hotel. The witnesses examined were Dr. A. G. Bowen; William Watson, engineer of the Omaha express; Charles Lovell, of Burlington, who identified the bodies as being those of Mr. Bradford Wood and his wife, Mrs. Alice Wood; B. Fragnor, fireman of Omaha express; Bruce Wilcox, conductor of Omaha express; H. A. Newsome, conductor of Austin School; E. S. Osgood, Clork of Town of Cicero; Mr. Johnson, Henry Hastings, of Riverside; N. S. Gilocatt, Station-Agent at Austin, and Henry Hunkeymeyer, night-policeman. The facts elicited during the inquest were in accordance with those already stated. When the reporter left Austin the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

ance with those aircady stated. When the reporter left Austin the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

It is but just to the railroad company to state that everything was done by it that could conduce to the comfort of those who came to take the bodies to Sycamore. Clothing and coffins for the dead were furnished; the money paid by Mr. Wood, before the accident, for tickets to Sycamore was refunded, and no charge was made for the passage of those who came to care for the bodies.

When the accident happened the Omaha train was one and a quarter hours behind its time, and was running at the rate of \$5 or 40 miles an hour. The Sterling passenger was on time.

Mr. and Mis. Wood were married July 3. The relatives of Mr. Wood iiv in Canada: those of Mrs. Wood in Kane County. It is feared that the mother of Mrs. Wood will not survive the severe shock. She is a widow lady, and lived with her daughter and her busband. Mr. Wood's age was 24, that of his wife 23 years. Both are said to leave a large circle of acquaintances by whom they were loved and respected.

WAUKEGAN.

A data-renination on the nart of certain parties. A determination on the part of certain parties

in Voic Township to rid their village of several hard nuts who have long been the terror of the neighborhood, adds another to the list of crimineighborhood, adds another to the list of criminal prosecutions for the March term of Court mentioned in The Tribune of the 18th ult. Volo, the birthplace of your gambling ex-regulators, the Hankinses, has been unfortunate in rearing other hard citizens; amongst these may particularly be mentioned the subjects of the approaching prosecution, the Compton brothers. Although the sons of a respectable and well-to-do gentleman of Lake County, these brothers. Although the sons of a respectable and well-todo gentleman of Lake County, these brothers
soon acquired an unenvied reputation by their
irregular and rowdy acts, which finally culminated in the following disgraceful and criminal outrage last winter. In December, 1873, Henry
and De Witt Compton, in company with their
nucle, Nathan Compton, and two others,
named Robert Menachan and Thomas Geary,
went into the bilihard-saloon of John Stadfieldt
of Volo, where the three former soon got ngly
over their cups, and being refused more liquor
knocked Stadfieldt down. They then wentinto
the bilihard-room and tore the legs off the billiard
table. Thus armed, with furious shouts which
detered the terror-stricken neighbors from offering any sid, they proceeded to wreck the barroom, burst in the doors of the house, gut the
furniture, and smash every window-pane to
pieces. Getting still more furious, they again
knocked Stadfieldt down several times, and
rashing to the woodshed procured an ax with
which they hacked the billiard-table into kindling wood. All this time in an adjoining room,
shivering with terror, lay a beautiful
young German woman named Annie Stadfields.

The Trustees held a special meeting Monday

After the auditing and referring of various small bills, a petition with numerous signatures, asking that the water rates be reduced to a reasonable figure, was received. Messrs. Downer, Morgan, and Church were appointed a special committee to investigate into the matter, and regulate the system of rates, as well as the

JEFFEBSON. Monday pursuant to adjournment, and the fol-lowing members responded to the roll-call: Fonda, President and Dymond, Welch, Vannatta, Haussen, and Dingee. The Village Attorney presented a health ordinance, which was adopted by the Board, and the sapitary policeman was was ordered not to allow any of the paupers from the County For-House to come into village while the small-pox still exists at the Poor-House. On ordinance was also adopted for the cindering or graveling of Grand avenue, from North avenue to the town line of Leyden.

The alley running through Block 26 in Irving Park was vacated. The matter of vacating the alley in Block 12, in the same subdivision, was referred to a special committee to investigate.

It being stated to the Board that the ex-Treas-

urer refused to turn over the vouchets and war-rants that had been paid by him to his successor in office as he is required to do by law, on motion. Vanuatta. Dymoud, and Welch were ap-pointed a committee to wait on him, and demand

the papers.

Vannatta, Hanssen, and Welch were appointed to the Board of Trustees of committee to wait on the Board of Trustees of Cicero, and request them to continue the improvement of Grand avenue (or Whisky Point road) through their village.

The Village-Attorbey was requested to furnish the Board with a written opinion as to who has the power to liberate stock from the pounds that have been impropued.

that have been impouned.

The Finance Committee were directed to con-The Finance Committee were directed to confer with the West Chicago Park Commissioners as to whether they intend to set out any more trees on Humbolds be-devard, the village having raised the necessary funds.

A plat of the Assessors' Subdivision of the northeests & and part of the northwest & of Sec. 5, 40, 13, was approved.

On account of the North Branch of the Chicago River being so crooked that Lawrence avenue in the course of a quarter of a mile crosses the river four times, a committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of changing the channel of the river so that the avenue will not cross the river more than once, so as to save the ex-

the river more than once, so as to save the ex-pense of not building more than one bridge. The Board adjourned to the second Monday in March. OAK PARK.

That important lawsuit by Philander Smith, of Oak Park, vs. David Smith, noticed in the papers some time past, has recently been decided in favor of the plaintiff, by referee's report, to in favor of the plaintiff, by referee's report, to the amount of \$14,732 and costs. The case was tried before Charles Mason, of Utica, N. Y., as referee, with Francis Kernan (lately elected Senator from New York) as counsel for plaintiff, and Mesers. Dorwin & Spriggs for defendant (who, by the way, is no relation of the plaintiff, and Mesers. Dorwin described for plaintiff, and who had nortgage given by defendant to plaintiff in July, 1859, on settlement for advances, indorsements, and other liabilities owing to plaintiff, and which he assumed to pay, all of which were set forth in a statement made by a third party and left with him for safe keeping. The statement was lost or burned, together with a large position of plaintiff's rapers, making it impossible to show the items constituting the consideration of the bond. Defendant seized this advantage, and claimed the bond to be one of indemnity, and that plaintiff must account for the same and show payment. This gave rise to some very nice questions in regard to the nature of the action, burden of proof, laches, evidence of payment, etc., some of which were quite novel to New York decisions. The case was formerly tried at great length in 1869, appealed, and this new trial granted on technicalities of evidence.

Mr. Smith's many friends will congratuate him on his success in this prolonged and expensive litigation. the amount of \$14,732 and costs. The case was

The Growing French Animosity
Toward Americans.

In a Paris letter to the Philadelphia Press,
Lucy Hooper chais sway as follows:
"I must confess that my admiration for and
sympathy with the French nation, never very
great, has been steadily lessening ever since I
came abroad, and I have been particularly struck
with one point, and that is the dielike which the
French, as a nation at present, testify towards
the Americans. Before the late war we were the
petted guests of French official hospitality. The
Empire had ever a welcome for wealthy republicans who came abroad to sow dollars broadcast
through the land. But with the change in
the Government a change stems to have

y ing week of last year. Owing to the severe cold, there were 1st deaths from pneumonia alone. The large raplority were children under 2 years the discrementary and the first part of the severe and the season of the severe of

Hantford, Conn., Feb. 16.—The Democratic State Convention organized to-day with David D. Wells as Chairman, and nominated by scela-mation the old ticket, headed by Gov. Charles R.

of hard money, and in opposition to Federal Executive interference in the States of Louisiana and Arkanesa, and increase of Federal tration at a time when the industry of the country is so

Glen Flora.

Glen Flora.

Among the great number of persons who have been permanently benefited by the use of Glen Flora Water is Theodore F. Clarkson, a resident of Fort Wayns, Ind. Mr. Clarkson has for some time been afficied with Bright's disease in its worst and most aggravated form, has sought relief from the most celebrated springs in Michigan and Wiscousin. A few weeks as journ at Waukegan and the free use of the water from the Glen Flora Spring has benefited him more this all the other remedies he has ever tried. He has gained more than thirty pounds of flesh in three weeks and is, as might be said, well on the road to permanent heafth. This water is entirely free from suiphale of fine.

Gayly the pretty girls throng to the store, Saying "Of Sozodont, let us have more." Singing, "in search of it, both sexes join; Sozodont! Sozodont! tooth wash divine."

The Warwick. In the midst of winter or in early spring, in hel-weather or in cold, all gentlemen will find that the Warwick collars will give more satisfaction than any

Reed & Son's Organs.

If you wish to buy a first-class organ with the latest improvements, the sweetest quality of tone, and the newest style of case, go to Reed's Temple of Music, 52

Bottled Mineral Waters for Families by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Colegna"

This characteristic illustration of the parcet friil of echools is given by a writer in the Penn Monthly: "It is said that a gentleman, wha fell in with one of our school-boys offered him 'a quarter' if he would tell him the names of all the capitals in Europe. It was done, and quickly, 'Now,' said the gentleman, 'I will give you another quarter if you will tell me whether they are animals or vegetables.' 'Animals,' was they are animals or vegetables.' the ready and confident answer." 'Animals,' was

MARRIAGES

VAN BERGEN-WOOD Feb. 9, 1875, at the residence of the bridge's parents, at Landing, Mical, by the Rev. J. E. Weod, W. F. Van Borgen, of Oak Park, and Mis Ella M. Wood.

SANDERSON-GREEN-At the residence of the bridge's parents, No. 513 West Washington's rast, city, by the Rev. K. M. Bering, Miss Clara L. Sanderson and sercete A. Group, issq., all of Chicago.

SWEET-Feb. 18, at the residence of his father, South Sangamon strost, Col. John E. Sweet.

HILK—Killed by the railroad cars at the Union Stock-Yards, Fuseday, Esb. 16, Micriel J. Hilk.

Fu neral from his residence, 147 Cologne street, Thursday meeting at 10 volcet. Friends of the doceased are invited to attend. Carriages to Waldholm.

25 Now York papers please co 7.

WISNER—At Hagar, Mich., Fob. II, Bebecca S., wife of John T. Wisner, aged 68 years.



Centaur Liniments Centaur Linimeuts
aflay pain, subdue swellings had
bures, and will ourse rheumatism,
spayin, and any flesh, bone or muscle
alment. The White Wrapper is for
family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for
aminals. Price 50 cents; large bosles \$1.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CU., 68 & 70 Wsbash-av.

Opening Catalogne Auction Sala SPRING STYLES BOOTS & SHOES

On Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m. COMPLETE LINES of MEN'S, BOYS, YOUTH'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, in LEATHER and SERGE. GEO. P. GORE & CO...

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SALESROOMS, LE EAST MADISON-SE. New and Used Furniture, THREE TOP BUGGIES: TEN SETS HARNESS WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, AT 5% O'CLOCK A. M. AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. THURSDAY, FEB. IS AT 94 O'CLOCK. A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LINE OF

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT 562 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. Cottage House & Barn,

ON LEASED LOT,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY (NOON), FEB. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PARM MISS.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anotionests. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. Wednesday, Feb. 13, 10 s. m., WE MAKE AUCTION BALE OF

FURNITURE, OF ALL KINDS, ALSO, BEHOLD GOODS and GENERAL MERCHATDIS. Our stock is IMMER'SE, and m. at be sold, ROCK WELL, WILLIAMS CO.

By WILKINS, BRUSH & CO., 195 and 197 East Randolph-st. BANKRUPT STOCK Of PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM PURNITURE (made fo a first-class Retail Trade), at Auction, THI MORNING, at 10.

WILKINS, BRUSH & CO., Ametionsers, and Agents for Assignee.

AUCTION SALE

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY STORE
No. 75 CLYBOURN-AV. LAUCTION.

VOLUI

POPUL CONSTANTLY AR

C. T WINE 146 Ea

GENE

SPECIAL Notice is hereby give said assessment, wi dipayable at the offi-com No. 2, Republic , until the lat of its and lands delingu-rated to be sold there OCEAN

STAT New York to 6 And every Wednesda; through rates to all pa Norway, Sweden, Jan and upward. Fer fra BALDWIN & CO., Steerage-office, No. 45 any other line. General Westa

National I The mest southerly re this Gompany to avoid Sailing from New York Sailing from N. York Cabbu passage, Soi, to dued rates. Return Drafts for £1 and york Sortheast corner Clark Sheman House). Ch

ONLY DIRECT The General Tracea' between New York and North River. New York and North River. New Yor PERKITRE. De followed by a st Excursion tickets at Asperiesan travelers, tracet by English rails the Channel, twetters at GEORGE MAC CUNARI Sailing Three

BRITI LOWE Randorph-sta., Chica AMERI REDUC

LIVERPOOL nd all points in Great Great West

Excursion tickets, \$12 Jake Snore & M. S. R ARTIST DISCOUNT on all Ga

EDWAR. Importing REAL EXCHANGE & Next door Foreign Reading Mat Bustrated News. Sport for Funeh, Mark Le va ion (Ireland), Glas Chan Reading Mat Berl's Weekly, Frank Louinner Comer, Atlan ingaine, Orevinad March Weekly, Frank Louinner, Comer, Atlan Grank, Core Chippope, Wilker's Arano, Furest end Soliies from all cities and and a cities and a cities

EXECU The well-known "PI NG-HOUSE" Stock a Lie, Nos. 121 and 128 C Feb. 13, 1875. TREASUR OFFICE OF COME

Notice is hereby girelaims against "The Congo," Ill., that the sa Burley, Meceiver, with three months from this Don't Pie YEOMAN'S IN Which can Wil hold firm and gi

Lau COLLEG

The mercantile spirit of the it., alon plungs wild be wing insaginary fortune and the medical district, and do promodied when excitor collections the moment of COLLECTION AGENC OFFICE ID II

CHEAP, at 100 M PATENT SA Prevent the Free Your